HFM

110

Extracts from C.I.D Reports and Police abstract Intelligence [illegible] to Swadeshi Movement [illegible] on the visit of [illegible] and Tinnevelly Riots the Conviction of "V.O. Chi[illegible] Pillai", "ASHE [illegible] Witnesses etc

1905 - 1911 [Pages [illegible]]

HFM - 110

HFM (110)

Extracts from C.I.D. Reports and Police abstract Intelligence relating to Swadeshi Movement Reports on the Visit of "Bipinchandrapal" and Tinnelvelly Riots and the Conviction of "V.O. Chidambaram - Pillai", "Ashe" Murder case, Witnesses etc.

Pages. 238-527 ✡ 1905 - 1911

Extracts from C.I.D Reports + Police abstract Intelligence relating to Swadeshi movement. Reports on the Visit of Bipinchandrapal

+

Tinnevelly Riots and the Conviction of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Ashe Murder Case, witnesses etc.

Pages 238 – (478)

1905 – 1911 527

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS P PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT. (1905-1911)

Ref:- confidential REPORTS ON THE VISIT OF BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

The letter to India with its enclosures to which India now replies will be found immediately below.

It is clear that the G.O. I do not desire the Regulation to be put in force except in certain special circumstances, which are indicated and should these are not explicitly stated it is pretty clear to what India refers. If so, we must agree that such emergency has not arisen here.

India refers to the indiscipline among students as if it were a point we laid stress on: but we never meant, so far as I know that the creation of mergly a spirit of indiscipline would justify any of the measures we proposed. It is not indicipline we fear, but the generation in the minds of the students at their most impressionable age of feelings and a spirit of disloyalty, which will bear fruit in their future lives and render them disaffected and seditious citizens, when they grow to manhood.

It is not at all clear whether the Government of India really desire us to intiate ~~xxx~~ prosecution under the Penal Code or not. On the one hand I read the letter, they do not care to say we are not to prosecute because the responsibility is really on us and they will not assume it to themselves. On the other hand they indicate difficulties (1) the question of proving the speeches: (2) that, even if there is evedentiary proof, the advisiability of a prosecution should be further considered.

After giving expression to these cautions the remainder of the better is somewhat emquiatical. They refer to the dissemination of the Babu's speeches in a reprint by Ganesh and Co. of Madras thus perpetuating the harm his orations produce t Then they say that publication cannot be stopped if the Babu is "left alone" that is, is not prosecuted.

On this last point I do not follow them, for, so far as I understand the law, we can indict the publisher quite independently of any proceedings against the Babu himself.

So far as I remember we have received no information ... the publication which India mentions. (If so the C.I.D. seem seriously to blame for not bringing it to notice.) A copy must not immediately be procured and then we can decide what to do upon it, that is, whether to prosecute the publisher independently or as India seems to contemplate to proceed first against the Babu. In this letter course I see no object whatever. If the publication is plaintly seditious and within the law we should prosecute the publisher quite independently; for it is not necessary to prove that the Babu made the speech or that the p... publication reports his words correctly. All that is necess... on such a prosecution is to prove that the printed and publi... words are treasonable or seditious in themselve.

As to the prosecution of the Babu the Government of I... go on to say that a prosecution even if suxcecessful is not necessarily to be deprecated for they think it would strengt... the case for some amendment of the laid of sedition. Nor do they think an unsuccessful prosecution would materially incr... the Babu's influence. By this I assure they have in view th... that the Babu has already flooded the country to such an ex... with seditious preachings, that the opportunities of a Cou... further reiteration of them would make little difference.

If the Government of India are anxious to have a ... case for an amendment of the law it will be a mistake i... prosecution is based on utterances of a doubtfully sedi... aracter where it can be based on utterances of which t... is plain and unmistakable. If we can indict on utter... Madras of the latter class well and good (assuming ... be a prosecution). But surely for India's purpose ... Babu's transgressions in Bengal are of a much more ... character and if so the prosecution should prefer... there.

However as a first step towards a decisi... should re...rt precisely what evidence they can ... ...ions of the Babu's speeches which

At the same time my own opinion is not much in favour at this distance of time of prosecuting the Babu for his Madras proceeding unless indeed he should start a fresh campaign.

The C.I.D. should also be directed to prove submit a copy of Ganesh and Coy's publications (Page 135-138)

In my opinion the proper course is for the Government to put all the papers before the chief legal adviser to Government (I imagine this would be the advocate general) He should be instructed to examine the evidence; to satisfy himself by consultation with the Policeand C.I.D. officials whether the evidence can be substantiated or not; to advise nor as to the value of the evidence and as to the chances of a successful issue of otherwise if a prosecution were launched. Then it will be for Government to decide the question of policy We should with the least possible delay have put before us the aspect of the case. (138)

23-7-07.

The question is what this letter of the Government of India conveys.

First, it is clear that they will not deport Pal because.. and the reason is important -- they do not think that his exhortations are likely to lead directly to a breach of public tranquillity. Hence we may assume that if his exhortations would lead to a breach of the public tranquility India would put the regulation of 1819 in force against him. But we know that in Madras his teachings have directly led to disturbance and are certain to lead to more if he comes here again. Hence I take it that the following proceeding would be quite justified under this letter viz; to arrest Pal under the Reg. of 1819 on his crossing the frontier, to take him to Fort St. George. to keep him there till a convenient ship for Calcutta sailed and to dumb him down aggin in Calcutta. What I think is absolutely

necessary is that he should not be allowed to stump Madras again.

Secondly they want Pal prosecuted by us under section 124A of the I.P.C. and that the reprints of his speeches should be destroyed and stopped and the publishers of them warned.

Before we can consider the question of prosecution further we must, as pointed out by India know exactly how far we can prove his words. The I.G. of Police should therefore be called on to report without delay fully and exactly on this point. Till we know this further decision must be postponed. The Advocate General shows exactly what proof is wanted.

It would seem that the Hon. Mr. Forbes wanted his note to go to the office and not to me. To save time I have recorded the above note.

I hope and trust that the letter to the Government of ~~Idia~~ India was not accompanied by all the printed papers which are in the file. India would of course be quite unable to gaage the value of such detached communications or to understand the situation from them. They must be read with the ~~C.I.D.~~ reports and numberless other papers which are not on the file before any idea of their import can be got. I have always been opposed to sending all sorts of papers in this matter to India and I think that with out letter nothing should have gone except Pal's speeches. (Page 138-140)

Dear Mr. Sankaran Nair,

I am directed to forward to you copies of the speeches deliverd in the Madras by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, as taken down by a short-hand reporter. I am al to enclose a copy of the speeches as published by Ganesh and in Madras, to be good enough to examine the evidence careful in consultation with the police officials of the C.I.D. ... ascertain how far the reports of Babu Bepin Pal's can be proved in a Court of Law, and how far such evidence as you find available would substantiate a prosecution under S. 124A or

or Section 156A of the I.P.C. with a reasonable chance of success. I am to ask you to be good enough to forward your opinion with the last delay possible. Mr. Faweett the D.I.G. in charge of the C.I.D. will be requested to give you such aid as you may require (Page 141-142.)

--------- ----------

I received the following copy of the telegram f
office yesterday.

Number 2053 Public. Pleade refer to Home Departm
Confidential letter No. 1664 dated july 10th 1907 - Gover
of India will be glad to learn whether Government of Madra
Have further considered a licability of prosecuting Babu Be
Chandra Pal under section 124.A Indian Penal Code for
his seditious speeches and if so with what result. (Pa

H.B.
6807...

VERY CONFIDENTIAL

Advocate General's of
29th August 1907.

My dear Sir,

I am of opinion that the evidence is sufficient
prove the speeches. The only way in which our evidence can
be rebutted is by calling against us and in favour of
e the reporters of the other papers to show that the
s are different. But I understand from the Inspect
hey will not be able to discover any material diffe
As to the question whether Mr. Bipin Babu is guilty
gree generally with the opinion of Sir Bhashyam Iyengar.
think the important speech is that of the 2nd may. In
speech Mr. Bipin Babu, referring to the declaration of
Dadaboi Nowrojee in 1903 that the ideal of the Congre
elfgovernment under British paramountacy, said that
t clearly understood by him and some others. Color
overnment, he argued is impracticable in India as E
t do for a non-white people what she would do for
e people in the colonies. "Therefore it seems
is ideal of self government under British Para
sible ideal " and he quoted this old declara
in the vande matharam contrasting the two
make the Governmen of India popu

onomous, absolutely free of the British control." H
tried to show that Swaraj, "Self Government within the
e" is not a practicable ideal. The English statesmen wi
rant it as "it would mean either no real self government
is or no real overlord-ship for England". If India is giv
self-government as Australia or canada then the empire
ld cease to be the British Empire, it would be the Indian
ire, "Therefore no sane Englishman, politician, or publici
even contemplate seriously the possibility of a self-gover
lia like the self-governmeng colonies forming a vital and
part of the British Empire." This self government withi
Empire xx is a far more impracticable thing than "even
ideal of Swaraj." Such is the "the perpetual conflict
terest economic intellecutal and moral "between England a
lia that England will never concede self-government.

The above is, I think a fair abstract of his speech
the 2nd of May, and I am of opinion that Mr. Bipin has
transgressed the provision of law in section 124-A . Th
is an attempt to create a desire in the audience to cas
their dependence upon England. The speaker therefore
ttempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the G
tablished by law In British India. That his moti
ffect alterations in the constitution of the Gov
ndia for the better Government of the country is
rom his speech of the 3rd May in which he argue
nment would be absolutely opposed to the promot
ernment and it was not desirable to increase .
the Government upon the mind of the people" H
to accept the possibility of an anarchy and
the dictatorship of the ruler of afghnista
tage to the attainment of his Swaraj.

this plain declaration h

245

e placed beyond any possibility of doubt.

Yours faithfull.
Sd.C.Sankarannan.
Advocate General.

The question of prosecutions was again considered at
ncil on 11th ~~xxxxxx~~ February decided to go on.

The Cr. Prosecution will apply for a warrant in the
al way. As the Babu is read a prisoner in Bengal, the
cedure as to getting him here should be looked up. A
fidential ~~in~~ Cipher telegram should also be sent to the
Government inquiring when ~~it be appeal~~ if he appeals his appeal is
to be heard. If it is to be heard shortly, the Comm
Madras will be instructed to hold over executo
..., till the appeal is heard. But perhaps best t..
urther procedure when we hear from Bengal as to be app
(Page 166).

Th... owing telegram has been sent to the Ch
etary Beng... .

Kindly inform me when Babu Bepin Chandra Pal's a
to be heard if be appeals against his sentence.
ed to take action against him here. (Page 167).

In reply to the telegram dated the 12th instant
ffice Government of Bengal say that so far they have
nformation about any appeal by B.C.Pal against conv

2. As Pal is now imprisoned sections 82 and
, P.C. will not apply but the Crown ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~
ll have to apply to the Presidency Magistrate
h Court to take action under section 40 of t
(III of 1900) for securing the presence of
rges against him. The Commissioner of
arently have nothing to

proceed

Issue .

17907.

. continuation of my letter of yesterday an.

.ram I sent this morning to the Commissioner of Poli

you to suspend further action in B.C. Pal's case. I

to ask you to complete the complaint and send it to r

information of Government before ampling further is d

(H.B.)

.1007

(Issued as D.O. d.2-10-07)

Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending

.elegram dated the 20th September 1907, I am direct

you that under instruction from the secretary of s

ction against B.C.Pal has been suspended and it seem

hat he will be prosecuted here.(Page 173)

---

n the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ma

King Emperor Complaina
VS.
Bepin Chandra Pal. accused

The Acting Crown Prosecutor, Madras act

rder of the Government of Madras left to pr

against Baba Bepin Chandra Pal a native of

Calcutta upon the following grounds:-

1. The said Bepin Chandra Pal c

... of May 1907

2. The said Bepin Chandra Pal

public lectures at vast public meetings

Beach Madras within the limits of the ci

of May 1907.

3. By the speeches delivered by him

the said Bepin Chandra Pal bmought or attem

hatred and contempt and excited or attem

towards the Government establshed by law

committed offences punishable under secti

Penal Code.

4. The reports of the lectures deli

on the 1st 2nd and 3rd of May 1907 and r

down in shorthand by one Mr. Femandaey

the staff of the Madras Mail and the

cripts of the same are marked A,B, ar

herewith and the complainant begs le

part and parcel of this complaint.

5. The order of the Madras

cutor to fill this complain

The complainant prays that

of the accused for offe

2nd and 3rd may 1

ng to law. (P

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE POLICE ABSTRACT (1908) RELATING TO THE EVENTS THAT LED TO THE TINNEVELLY RIOT AND THE CONVICTION OF V.O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI.....

REFERENCE:- Secret Madras Police Abstract of intelligence Volume XXI 1908.

Police Abstract 276. (Page 153

Political meetings in Tuticorin. (Paragraph 246, current)

276. (a) Tinnevelly, 22-2-08. Meetings continued to be held on the Tuticorin beach till the 11th instant and on 16th and the 17th idem, when Swadeshism and Boycott were preached.

Paragraph 186 (b), current. C.I.D.

On the 17th the audience numbered about 1,000 and Subramania Sivam* presided on the occasion. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai* placed before the meeting the following propositions:-

(1) The formation of an association to be called the Tuticorin People's Sangam with a view to improve the native industries and establish a school for the development of Swadeshi spirit unanimity and courage;

(2) The organization of Swadeshi volunteers;

(3) The establishment of courts of justice;

(4) The eligibility of those who boycott foreign articles and subscribe one anna per mensem for the Sangam to become members thereof;

(5) The raising of funds by public collection;

(6) The remittance of one-tenth of the collections to the Madras Provincial Sangam (National Fund?) C.I.D.)

(7) The formation of an executive staff to be composed of select members of the Sangam;

(8) The division of Tuticorin into four circles for the administration of Swaraj or self-government and the selection of qualified men for discharging the duties;

(9) The auditing of the accounts of the Sangam once in three months; and

(10) The formation of Sub-Sangams on similar lines in places other than Tuticorin.

The above propositions were carried unanimously with shouts of Vande Mataram and an exeeutive Committee composed of V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, (x) police in this district, and eighteen others was formed, subject to their consent.

* Para 246, current C.I.D.

The meeting then closed with shouts of Vande Mataram.

On the 19th there was another meeting at the same place, when more than 1,000 people were present.

V.O.Chidambaram Pillai then got up and in a vehement ~~speech~~ speech told the audience that the object of the Sangam he proposed to start should not be misconstrued. It was to be formed not with a view to deprive any person of his power but with a view to improve the present condition of the people and to prevent them from wasting their money in the courts established by Government. He pointed out that only compoundable cases would come within the operation of the criminal courts intended to be established by the Sangam, and advised the people to become members of it and to avow boldly their membership as there was nothing objectionable or illegal in it. He then remarked that fear of Europeans was groundless and that if the three millions of Indians who must die next year of starvation and famine only came to a determination to die at once the 50,000 Europeans in India would be no large number for them (? C.I.D.). All the thirty-three millions in India ~~would be no large number for them in India~~ should join to gether and earn happiness amicably and with unanimity or die all together in the struggle (Loud cheers, etc).

(x) Gurunatha Iyer lately, Head-constable of

250

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS? DATED 24th FEBRUARY 1908.

Forwarded.

"I attach the form* of engagement which the adherents OF THE NEW 'Sangam' are expected to Sign.

*An English Translation is appended- C.I.D.

"The Divisional Magistrate tells me that no really respectable people have given in their names, and that a few of those who have joined the Executive Committee are likely to serve.

"The meetings are at present conducted in a perfectly orderly manner.

"The vakils and respectable people hold aloof and the audience are composed for the most part of schoolboys and common people. The Parava community have not joined the movement.

"The meetings have not as yet had any effect in creating or encouraging an offensive demeanour towards Europeans.

"Chidambaram Pillai's words while seemingly intended to show that Europeans ~~and~~ need not apprehend any violence are certainly understood in some quarters as if they were a direct incentive to violence.

"There is no reason at present to suppose that his audience are likely to act on his carefully veiled incitments, on the other hand, arrest and prosecution would merely make martyrs of these two men. I am asking the District Superintendent of Police to try and get reliable information as to what the common people say amongst themselves regarding these speeches."

Form of Engagment.

Vande Mataram.

To

The Members of the Tuticorin People's Sangam.

Brethren,

I, the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare that I will boycott foreign cloth sugar and enamelled vessels totally and other foreign good as far as possible, and that I will pay Rs.. to the Sangam every month and become a member of it.

Yours faithfully

Signature ....

Address ....

Two hundred operatives of the Coral Mills at Tuticorin struck work on the morning of the 27th. They gave no warning and had not presented any petition of grievances. There is little doubt but that they were incited to do so by the Swadeshi speeches.

"The Divisional Magistrate wired for police reinforcements which were sent immeidately, and on their arrival he issued a notice under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code with my approval prohibiting Subramania Sivam and Chidambaram Pillai from holding meetings which might lead to a breach of the peace if attended by the strikers.

"I came here yesterday afternoon. The town is quite quiet and the people behave in an orderly manner, but all sorts of rumours have been afloat. As I see no reason to apprehend any actual disturbance at present I have advised the Divisional Magistrate to withdraw his order. The Swadeshi people are trying to organize further strikes and will no doubt succeed in doing so so long as their funds hold out and they can feed the strikers."

District Superintendent's remarks, dated the 29th February 1908:- The speech on the 26th directly incites the mill hands either to strike or to damage the mill machinery. Chidambaram Pillai directly advocated damage being done to machnery by the mill coolies. Extra Police have been drafted into Tuticorin to deal with the situation that has arisen and I have proceeded there myself."

District Magistrate's remarks, dated the 1st March 1908:- " I convened a meeting of the principal men of all sections of the community yesterday afternoon. The Police force now in the town is quite sufficient to preserve order and protect property, and I do not apprehend any serious disturbance of the peace.

"If after the warning I gave yesterday afternoon regarding the limits of free speech and the responsibility of speakers for the effect their words produced in inflammatory speeches, the time will have come to take action under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

252

Coimbatore 29-2-08. G.Subramania Aiyar arrived at Erode by the mail train from Madras on the 23rd instant and on that day delivered a lecture.

G.Subramania Aiyar, (Para 251, current.)

On the 29th Subramania Aiyar spoke to some 300 students. He said he was not one of those who believed that students eschew politics but thought it right they should learn about their own country, and urged them to promote Swadeshism and give up caste distinctions. He then spoke to about 100 weavers, urged them to improve their work and aid their poorer brethren, when he in his turn would aid them from the National Fund.

The lecturer left in the afternoon for Tirupur. These lectures were given in Tamil to audiences estimated to number up to 1,000 persons. The lectuerr was received with much enthusiasm.

287. Madura, 29-2-1908. With regard to the strike of the mill coolies at Tuticorin, it is reported that V.S. ~~Subramania~~ Srinivasa Sastri,* a member of the Servants of India Society, Poona, arrived in Madura on the 29th instant and is staying with a vakil named Ramalinga Aiyar. . About 300 mill coolies here have already gone on strike and it is expected that more will follow their example. The movement is being closely watched and under the District Magistrate's orders any meeting in which the speeches are of an inflammatory nature will be ~~disposed~~ dispersed by the police.

Mill coolies' strike in Madura.
*Para 281, Supra - C.I.D.
Note by District Magistrate.
"A gentleman who was to the fore in inviting Bipin Chandra Pal."
District Magistrate's remarks, dated 3rd March 1908--
"Yes "I have ordered the police to use section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code when necessary, as serious consequences flight from inflammatory speechifying to mill hands on "strike."

-----

297 (a) Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-division) 28-2-08. The Deputy Superintendent of Police writes: " On the 27th morning I learnt at the Town station that the B.I.S.N. Company had sent word that certain people interested in the new Swadeshi movement had restrained and intimidated an individual who had come with an order for the shipment of cattle to Colombo. I went across to the B.I.S.N. office and interviewed Mr. Champman and other members of the firm, who complained th that the recent Swadeshi meetings and speeches were doing a lot of m mischief and their customers were being interfered with and intimidated. Subramania Pillai who was there stated that he was a servant of S.K.Marakkayar and that he had come to the B.I.S.N office that morning (27th) to place an order for the shipment of cattle. On the way he was stopped by a Sahib of Ottapidaram and another and told to take the order to the Swadeshi company and thereatened. When asked to make a formal complaint he said that he would have to consult his master before doing so. He went away, but it appears that his master was afraid to allow a complaint to be made as V.O.Chidambaram Pillai had been to him in the meanwhile and talked him over. In the course of the day Mr. Chapman wrote to me enclosing a chit from one of his c Company's servants regarding further interference and intimidation by the said Chidambaram Pillai to cattle shippers.

Political meetings in Tuticorin. (Para 276, current)

"I called on Messrs. Miller and Harvey (Junior). They both complained that Swadeshi meetings had worked much mischief in the town and that in consequence of the incitement of V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Sivam in their speeches about 200 of the mill hands had struck work that morning and so the mills had to be closed. They anticipated that if the above persons were permitted to continue holding meetings there would be serious breaches of the peace as the ignorant masses were being misled by the speeches delivered and they considered that the town was in a disturbed state, that stoned had already ~~been~~ been pelted at the mills.

I next called on Mr. Bracken, the Head Assistant Collector, and discussed the situation with him and recommended action under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code (to prohibit further meetings being held). An order was accordingly passed prohibiting the holding of any further meetings by Subramania Sivam and Chidambaram Pillai. Large crowds began to arrive from about 4-30 P.M. for the meeting, but dispersed quietly, some shouting Bande Mataram. Chidambaram Pillai himself came to the place where the meeting was to have been held and told the people present that there would be no meeting that evening.

(b) Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-division), 29-2-08. The Deputy Superintendent of Police writes:-

At about 4 P.M. the Town Inspector brought me three notices which he said Chidambaram Pillai had taken the trouble to send him and was circulating copies in the town .

"The first one under the name "Shanmuga Sundaram Pillai" (apparently the same person) announces that there will be a lecture on Swaraj at 5- P.M. in the residence of the signatory in the North Car Street, west Tuticorin, by Messrs Subramania Sivam and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, and warns Government officials not to enter the premises or there may be a breach of the peace. The third notice announces that a public meeting will be held at 4P.M. on the beach on the 'Rationale of the boycott movement' by S.Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Madras.

"The two meetings were allowed to be held, the Police being excluded from the meeting at the private house (though arrangements were made to hear and record the speeches)

"As far as I can judge, the effect of these lectures on the lower classes is to decrease their respect for the Europeans and the authority of Government servants. Some of the classes who attend the meetings do discuss subjects dealt with in the lectures, but few have much idea of them. They merely look upon the lectures as bold patriots and admire them believing that they are teaching them to better themselves

Some of the lower orders are doubtless prepared to follow any advice given by Chidambaram Pillai and the other man, and such men are the mischievous persons who go to extremes even beyond what is preached to them."

"(2) 28th February 1908 (Private meeting held at the Dharma Sangam)

"The meeting was presided over by Subramania Sivam and Chidambaram Pillai was also present. The gathering was more tha than a thousand strong, though chidambaram Pillai said that the place would accomdate only 400. Guards were posted at the gate to prevent officials from entering. The Police preserved order and watched the proceedings from outside.

"Subramania Sivam got up and said that nothing had been done by the Swadeshi party to justify an order being passed by the Collector at the instance of the Europeans prohibiting him and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai from delivering speeches. The Europeans were selfish and impatient and so they mistood their innocent words. As the strike was in a European mill, Government took so much trouble to annoy the Swadeshis by sending special Police constables to shoot them down. If the mill was an Indian concern, no interest would have been taken. The proceedings of the two days was a delusion which had since disappeared and no one need be afraid of anything.

"V.O.Chidambaram Pillai got up and said that he had spoken to the Divisional Magistrate and the District Magistrate The latter asked him not to deliver speeches which were likely to do mischief, and he had replied that he was a lawyer and knew what w was seditious and what was not, and that he did not require to be taught what loyalty was. The District Magistrate then advised hi him to make speeches which would not make people discontented, and said that if any lectures causing disaffection were delivered he must be prepared to take consequences. He then told the District Magistrate that the Coral Mill strike was not due to his interference but to the mill-owners' starving the coolies. The cooly youngsters were children of the land and it was his duty

to safeguard their interests. He then made the coolies understand that he had influence and friends all over India and that he had appealed to them for help on their behalf to subscribe money for opening a Swadeshi mill, which he was confident of starting within six months' time. During the interval he would get employment and food for them, as all the vakils had promised a subscription of Rs. 5 each and some rich vakils had promised to feed them by turns at a cost of Rs. 75 per day.

"As a result of the Coral Mill strike the Indians had gained another advantage. Merchants had all agreed to send their cargo by the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company alone. The Coral Mills and Madura Company would go away in three months' time.

"The meeting dispersed with shouts of Bande Mataram.

In forwarding the above reports to the Deputy Superintendent, the Inspector of Police, Tuticorin, wrote on the 29th ultimo:- "Information has reached me that they want to have a Washermen strike by refusing to wash the clothes of Euroepeans and anti-Swadeshis and some washermen were seen at Chidambaram Pillai's house yesterday. The barbers are being instigated to abstain from shaving any person who is wearing a foreign cloth.

(c) Madras City, 10-3-1908. At about 7-15 P.M. on the 9th instant the several processions organized in accordance with the printed notice* met on the foreshore of the South Beach Triplicane. They carried with them flags bearing inscriptions Swaraj, "Boycott" "National ~~Educaton~~ Education" "Long live Tilak and Pal", etc., and also several portraits of Bipin Chandra Pal profuesely decorated and well illuminated. There were frequent shouts of Vande Mataram and " Long live Pal." About 8,000 persons were present. Most of them were students. The chairman Mr. Govindarajulu Nayudu (Bar-at-law) briefly explained the object of the meeting and the celebration and said that every true lover of his country should strongly set his face against everything unjust and illegal with indomitable courage and moral conviction irrespective of the consequences like Pal, the real hero of the day. He then introduced

* Vide (b) Supra - C.I.D.

V.Chakkarai Chetti** who said that the new movement preached by Pal, if developed and imbibed by every true son of India, would bring about regeneration in course of time. He was followed by C.Subramania Bharati00.

** Para 121 (a) current. C.I.D.
00 Para 246, current, C.I.D.

He said that every one should in future act up to what he thinks just regardless of the consequences; that he and his brethren were openly displaying that quality that very day in that they were defying the authority of the Commissioner of Police, Madras who refused to grant license for music on the ground as, he said, that Pal was opposing the actions of the Government and preaching sedition to the people at large (cries of shame) and were carrying on the processions with music. He added that the Commissioner was after all only a man whose appointment rested with the people (laughter); that therefore every man should in future stand fast by his moral conviction even at the risk of being imprisoned or deported. Next G.Subramania Aiyar* addressed the audience and was received with prolonged cheers and shouts of Vande Mataram. Some of the audience wanted him to speak in English but he said that it was a foreign tongue and he would not therefore speak in that language.

*Para 279, current -- C.I.D.

The following resolutions were then passed:-

V.Chakkarai Chetti, B.A., B.L., moved the first one which ran as follows:-

That the public of Madras in the meeting here assembled places on record its deep sense of appreciation and respect for Mr. B.C.Pal for the meritorious services he has rendered to the cause of Nationalism in our motherland.

Subramania Bharati then appealed to the audience to contribute their mite to the Chennai Jana Sangam, § Triplicane, to enable the public of Madras to present a purse to Bipin Chandra Pal in the same way as the people of Calcutta had done as a mark of their appreciation. The gathering dispersed at 9 P.M.

§ Vide (a) Supra C.I.D.

307. C.I.D. The list given below shows the names of the

Active political agitators. (Para 1148 of 1907) most prominent political agitators in this Presidency. District Superintendents are requested to keep a close watch on their movements and doings. In the event of any of them leaving one jurisdiction and going to another the Superintendent whose jurisdiction he leaves should at once communicate the fact by deferred telegram to the Superintendent of Police of the jurisdiction he is about to enter in addition to informing the S.B. In communicating the information the names of the individuals need not be mentioned; the number of the paragraph in the Abstract under which the list is published toggether with the number on the list which the individual bears being all that is required. The District Police should be instructed to give information of their movements by rail to the Railway Police and vice versa to enable the latter to co-operate in watching these men.

No.	Name.	Profession	Residence.	last para in Abstract,
1.	Chidambaram Pillai V.O.	Of the Swadeshi Navigation Company, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin.	297, Supra.
2.	Ganeswara Rao, S.	Karnam..	Rajahmundry.	1185(a) and (b) of 1907.
3.	Gurunatha Aiyar.	Ex-head Constable of Police, Tinnevelly district. now Cargo Superintendent of the of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, Tuticorin	Tuticorin.	207 (a) supra
4.	Hanumantha Rao Kopalli.	Pleader..	Masulipatam.	217(a)current.
5.	Harisarvothama Rao G.	Ex-student of Training College.	Rajahmundry	306(b) supra
6.	Krishna Aiyar, with aliases.	Travelling lecturer paid from the Madras National Fund.	Now in Salem	301, Supra.
7.	Krishna Rao, Mutnuri.	Editor.	Masulipatam.	283 (b) current.
8.	Lakshmi Narayana, Vunnava.	Retired Second-Grade Pleader.	Do.	264, current.
9.	Madhava Rao, Setu.	Chemist. . . .	Do.	9(c) and 12, current.
10.	Narayana Rao, Avutapalli.	Newspaper Propretor.	Do.	306(b), Supra.

11. Narayana Rao , Bodi.	Travelling ~~Ins-pector~~ Lecturer.	Now in Bezwada	306(b) supra
12. Padmanabhha Aiyangar B.A.,	----	Now in Tuticorin	297, Supra.
13. Ramaswami Aiyar, ~~Rxx~~.N.K.	Pleader. . . .	Tanjore.	298, supra.
14. Sitarama Rao, Kona.	Travelling Lecturer of the Kistna district Association.	Masulipatam.	283(b) current.
15. Srinivasa Rao, Setu.	Chemist. . . .	Do.	217(e) current.
16. Srirama Sastri, Kavita.	Manager, Swadeshi Stores.	Do.	306(b) supra.
17. Subba Rao, G.	Vice-Principal Zamorin's college and Proprietor of the West Coast Spectator Calicut.	Calicut.	253, current.
18. Subramania Aiyar G.	Editor of the Swadesamitran.	Madras. . .	300 supra.
19. Subramania Bharati.C.	Editor of the Bala Bharat and the INDIA.	Do.	299(c) supra.
20. Subramania Sivam.	- - - - - - - -	Now at Tuticorin	297, supra
21. Suryanarayana Rao, Valluri.	Pleader.. . .	Masulipatam.	267, current

-----

310. Madras City, 5-3-08. A copy of the rules and bye laws of

The Chennai Jana Sangam. (Para 299 (a) and (b) and (c) supra.

the Chennai Jana Sangam, Triplicane, Madras, is appended.

The President of the Sangam S.Sriniyasa Chari is a well-to-do- money lender. The Secretary Mr. P.Tirumala Chari is a High Court Vakil in Madras. Sankara Laul, the Assistant Secretary, is a schoolmaster in Pennathur Subraminaya Aiyar's High School, Mylapore, The treasurer S.N.Tirumala Chari is the proprietor of the India Printing works, Broadway.

Chennai Jana Sangam, Madras.

Established 1908.

Rules and bye-laws passed at the meeting of the General Body of the Sangam held on 2nd February 1908.

I. The association shall be called Chennai Jana Sangam.

II. The objects of the Sangam shall be:

(a) to infuse a spirit of self-help into the people with a view to the attainment of Swaraj,

(b) to promote Swadeshi among them by means of lectures, pamphlets, journals, etc;

(c) to establish schools on National lines and under National control;

(D) to institute classes for training young men to speak and write on Swadeshi and Swaraj;

(e) to establish institutions for physical culture and development;

(f) to organize and extend Boycott to its utmost possible limits;

(g) To revive the Panchayat system for the disposal of civil suits and petty criminal cases;

(h) to open orphanages and asylums whereever possible;

(i) to do generally all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objects;

(j) to collect a fund called the Jana Nidhi or People's Fund for the above-mentioned objects.

III. (a) The above objects shall be carried out by the Sangam in co-operation, as far as possible, with similar associations in other places.

(b) This Sangam shall have power to open branches and affiliate to itself associations with objects similar to those of the Sangam.

MEMBERSHIP.

IV. (a) Any Swadeshi who is a major and who pays a regular monthly subscription of not less than one anna, and also makes a solemn declaration to boycott foreign cloth in toto and other foreign articles, as far as possible, becomes eligible for membership of the Sangam.

(b) Any person wishing to become a member of the contribution towards the "Conscience Fund" for every foreign article purchased, at a rate fixed by the Managing Committee and approved by the Sangam.

(+) The Fund.

XXI. It shall be the duty of the Managing Committee to collect money for the Fund, to invest, to keep accounts relating to the same, and to supervise the expenditure of the same, subject to the control of the Sangam.

XXIII. The Fund shall consist of collections made:-

(a) by means of house-to-house visits on all or selected festival days in a yaar and on such other occasions as may be suited to the circumstances of the place;

(b) from zamindars, bankers, professional men, merchants, tradesmen, heads of religious and charitable institutions and others.

(c) on wedding and other ceremonial occasions when people s spend money liberally;

(d) from merchants and shopkeepers and others as a ~~percenta~~ percentage on their transactions for the benefit of the Fund;

(e) by such other means as the general body or the Managing Committee may be from time to time prescribe.

XXIV. The Fund shall be administered by the Sangam in furtherance of the objects mentioned in Rule II, provided that unless the general body, by resolutions duly passed, otherwise directs. No more than the contributions from the subscriptions of t the Sangam and the interest accuring from time to time on the capital of the Fund shall be utilized for the working expenses of the Sangam.

S.Srinivasacharya, B.A.,
President.

P.Tirumalachar, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary.

Sankar Laul,
Assistant Secretary.

S.N.Tirumalacharya,
Treasurer.

----

313. Tanjore, 7-3-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "Copies of the appended notice have been received by post by many natives in Tanjore, amongst others, by some of the masters of the Kalyanasundaram High School, the Secretary of the Union Club, the Secretary of the Bar Association and the Chief Signaller, South Indian Railway, Tanjore.

Circulation of a seditious notice.

"Going by the postmarks on the envelopes in which the notices were sent, it is seen that the covers were posted before 6 p.m. on the 4th instant in one of the Railway Mail Service Vans. From the South Indian Railway time-table I gather that the covers were posted on 'The Boat Mail' at Dindigul or south of it.

"I have deputed the Tanjore Town Inspector to try and find out (1) in what printing offices the type used for the notice is used, and (2) in whose handwriting the envelopes have been addressed."

NOW OR NEVER.

Brethern, -- Are you blind to study the signs of time? Are you ever to sleep the slumber of centuries? What are you thinking? What are puzzling your heads? Are you to slip away every opportunity that comes you? Don't you hear that many of the Whites are now engaged in the frontier with the Zakka Khels? Is this not the best opportunity for you to rise? Why are you then waiting? DO you still deny that sword is arbitrator of Nation's destiny? Why don't you then take it up and show your worth? What are you wanting? Rifles; they are enough in police statons snatch them. And money; much in banks and post offices. Why then do you wait? Take the life of Englishmen male, female and child, in every station and you get half the victory. Do dare war, nation is ready march on forward. Don't fail or falter. Vande Mataram

328. Tanjore (Negapatam Sub-division) 7-3-08. There is a secret Extremist Swadeshi Association in Negapatam which meets at Krishnaswami Reddi's book-shop. The chief mover is the editor of the Nilalochani and the secretary is Sadasivam Pillai.

A Swadeshi Association in Negapatam.

330. Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-division) 7-3-08. The Deputy Superintendent of Police writes:- "The meeting on Saturday the 29th February was held in the Mosquepatta. The

Political meetings in Tuticorin. (Para 297, current.)

police were not permitted to attend on the ground that it was a private place,

Subramania Sivam spoke as follows, about 2500 persons being present. "On the 1st March 1908 the meeting was on the beach and about 2,000 people attended it. Padmanabha Aiyangar B.A., made a speech from which I take the following extracts:- ~~xxxx~~ God created black white and red people. He sees no distinction and shows no partiality, so don't think that one man is greater than another. Public servants mean the servants of the general public, and it is their duty to look after their welfare. Servant means சேவகன் As long as they call themselves Government servants ~~wex~~ are duped. Sircar means one that governs. They must behave as public servants understanding their responsibilities. . . . . There are several Government servants, collector, Deputy Collector . . . . . . When a Deputy Collector comes amidst you, you behave very respectfully thinking he is a representative of Government; but that man whose aim is to do good to the public alone deserves your respect not otherwise. . . . . Public servants think that they are servants but public masters. . . . . Public servants ~~x~~having erroneous ideas are not knowing people. They are worse than ignorant folk. If public servants would give up thinking that they were public masters they would be able to discharge their duties honestly and straightforwardly. I have to talk to public servants separetely.

"Subramania Sivam then spoke. He said:-"Barbers have taken an oath that they will not shave any one wearing a foreign cloth. If any one comes to them for a shave they will put the razor to his head and send him away without finishing shaving him so that no one else may shave him. . . . . . We do not fear though the police aimed at us (N.B. This is a deliberate falsehood. The police used to drill on the beach as usual, so apparently he wishes to make out that while they were going through their practice they intimidated the people at the meeting by pointing their rifles at them) We would not fear canons because we have the good of our motherland at heart- . . . .

"V.O. Chidambaram Pillai then introduced one Sivasubramania Pillai who read an original composition of his in verse detailing the following supposed advantages gained by the passing of the order under section 144 C.P.C., stopping the meetings for one day by the Swadeshism:-

(1) Boys are now set free from fear.

(2) People can deliver their speeches anywhere.

(3) They can recite Bande Mataram.

(4) Ignorant people now know about their privileges.

(5) People of other places have come to hear about the affairs in Tuticorin.

(6) Section 144 C.P.C. has no bearing on such meetings

(7) The Collector came and did justice.

(8) Persons from other places came and enquired and began taking an interest.

(9) Unanimity increased amongst the people.

"On the 3rd March 1908 the meeting was on the beach again and about three thousand people attended. Subramania Sivam spoke on boycott. He said, "Those who are against the Swadeshi movement will buy no saman in any shop. They will have no cofee in the coffee shop, no jutka bandies to drive in. If all strike and do all the above, anti-swadeshism will die away.

"At this stage Chidambaram Pillai arrived and was greeted with shouts of Bande Mataram and the whole crowd stood up in his honour. He asked them to sit down remarking that Government officials were trying to find fault with them and might take even this as an offence. He spoke as follows:-

"Brothers:- In our India we want to establish Swaraj but several obstacles and troubles come between. Are we to lag behind? We need not be afraid of anything, come what may. You know what has been taking place in Tuticorin for some time past. As we move in unanimity the Europeans thinking that they would sustain loss have taken the officials to their side and want to threaten us, but God's will is otherwise and will be otherwise.

They intend to warn some crowds to disperse and if they don't they want to shoot me and Subramania Sivam. Some Police Office a big official - asked me what I would do if he came with his police force to shoot us down. (N.B. This is another myth) I don't care if three or four thousand people are shot out of 35 thousand. It will settle everything. I and Subramania Sivam are ready to be shot if it is our fate to die such a death. No English Government has yet allowed such acts of oppression and inhumanity as shooting down persons without cause. We will be doing things for our own benefit, come what may. Some Swadeshis and Europeans think that we have caused disaffection by our preaching. If I say people should not ship cargo in the British Indian Steam Navigation Company steamer is this an offence. Some strikers wanted to do mischief. I prevented it yet I am misjudged. I will never order any one to do harm to a minority Europeans. If Europeans think that they cannot get on with the Tuticorin public let them go away to some other place. . . . If I am stopped from preaching others will come forward one after another. If all are stopped we will go to some other place to preach.. . . . . . Considering the present state of affairs is there any doubt that we have a good time before us? Because we are united none will mar our good fortune. Are we rioters? They want to reinforce the police. Our money is wanted. The money that is collected by different taxation is misspent. 35,000 simple people of Tuticorin are in this way maltreated; don't think that the officials will help you. The word of one European is believed against 35,000."

The Joint Magistrate has personally communicated to the District Magistrate that these speeches are likely to disturb the public tranquillity. The latter officer has come to Tuticorin and is taking evidence. It is proposed to issue another order under section 144, C.P.C., prohibiting the procession on Monday and taking action under sections 107 and 108 C.P.C. against Subramania Sivam, Chidambaram Pillai, Padmanabha Aiyangar and others.

"I have furnished the Joint Magistrate with a list of the names of the principal persons who have joined the swadeshi Sangam and of 11 "National Volunteers", which latter is something newly started, but about which not much information is available.

"On 3rd March 1908 one of the above volunteers, a K.D. named Sankara Subba Aiyar, was parading in front of the Swadeshi office with a kinfe in his hand threatening injury to persons taking orders to the British India steam Navigation Company.

"Mr. Chamman, the Manager of the Company reported the matter to the Distict Superintendent of Police who was in camp at Tuticorin, and under his orders the individual was arrested (with the knife) under section 151 C.P.C. and has been put up for action under section 107, C.P.C.; but I fear the case won't stand as the witnesses are afraid to speak out. The National Volunteers" or rowdies are apparently employed to terrorise anti-Swadeshis and to interfere with European trade.

Thirty more police with a European Sergeant and head constable have arrived from Sivakasi (on 8th monning) Guards have been supplied to persons in the town under District Magistrate's orders for their protection as violence to them was feared.

"The following are the names of the 11 national Volunteers at present known:-

(1) Gurunatha Aiyar, late head constable.

(2) K.D.SankaraSubba Aiyar,

(3) Papoo alias Padmanabha Aiyangar,

(4) Shanmugasundaram Pillai,

(5) Pillai Perumal Pillai,

(6) Cruz Pillai

(7) Thiraviam Pillai,

(8) Aiyaswami Pillai,

(9) Pachimuthu Tevan,

(10) Pranatharthihara Aiyar,

(11) Amir Sahib.

"There are about 800 persons who have signed the declaration on becoming members of the sangam including vakils merchants, etc.

"All the speeches have been made in Tamil."

Tuticorin Inspector's Reports.

Meeting held on the beach on the 4th March 1908.

The crowd was about 2,000 strong and Subramania Sivam addressed the meeting as follows:-

I asked you not to use force, but to boycott and to maintain passive resistance,. Is that sedition? Though we tried our best not to do anything objectionable yet we are called sedition mongers. We won't obey the rule of foreigners. We won't pay taxes. We will have our own panchayats and settle matters. I am blamed on the ground that I spoiled the respect shown to Europeans. According to Livingstone our politeness is the cause of our decline. If any speech is made for the benefit of the public and if any assembly gathers to hear it, it is at once called sedition. I do not care if I am called a sedition monger. Public servants and persons of ~~prom~~ pomp treat us with contempt call us sedition mongers and any names they like. Let us not care for it. Simply because we are ruled by Europeans we are not slaves under them.

V.O.Chdambaram Pillai then got up and spoke as follows:-

Brothers I would request you all to sit down. As some persons are attempting to drag us into a quarrel we must be orderely. (All sat down) It is high time for us to improve ourselves. Just as the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company is now established on a firm basis, a mill also will succeed. No criminal complaints should be lodged by us. We should see that no offences are committed. You should at least desist from going to civil and criminal courts. If we showed that we had

had no need for the police magistracy and civil courts for one year then we could say that we did not want them at all. Certainly you must comply with my request. We will have our Swaraj.

Meeting held on the beach on the 5th March 1908.

All say that the strike was due to my preaching although I did not do it,-. I spoke about Boycott and recommended passive resistance. Am I to be blamed for it?

Venkatarama Aiyar, Balaji Rao and Padmanabha Aiyangar sent for the stirkers and asked them the cause of the strike. They said that the preaching had had no effect upon them and that because they were ill-treated, they struck work. Yesterday some maistries were taken inside the mill and threatened, but to no effect,. During the last two or three days, I hear that some persons have been dragging young boys and the maistries have been preventing it. The Rajangattar (those belonging to the governing nation)are trying to find fault they are searching in every nook and corner for any sign of disturbance. The Europeans will misrepresent matters to officials, who will side with them and do what they like. If we do a thing, we will do it publicly and openly, But at the same time we will not break the law. Manikka Asari of the British India Steam Navigation Company is said to collect boys and take them to the mill and the maistries complain of it. I don't know what may take place. I say to-day that if Manikka Asari drags the boys the maistries will interfere and I don't know if there will be a disturbance. If there is, I am not responsible, and I inform the authorities of this fact in the present of this public assembly. The Government authorities should assist the aggrieved party and not side with the offending party. The public can be gained over by kind treatment and not by ill-treatment and threats.

On 9th March Bipin Chandra Pal comes out of jail so we must gather on that day a large crowd of 35,000 people. The lion of Swaraj comes out and that day will be the day when we will come out from our bonds and hoist the flag of Swaraj.

We will open a Swadesi medical hall for the sale of Ayurvedic medicines and we will select six young true bold and faithful men and we will train them up to go to villages and preach to the ignorant masses. We will make Tuticorin a Barisal, where the Sedition Bill is in force.

Two hundred and fifty Mill hands have struck work in Madura and the authorities there have made arrangements, it seems, that if I go to Madura I shall not be allowed to preach. I have received this news in a letter from a friend. ~~(Why should the Europeans I have received this news in a letter from a friend.)~~ Why should the Europeans be so much against me? Why should we not assemble? It is our land, our motherland and not the land of the foreigners. If I am ordered not to preach publicly, we will meet in a private building and we will prevent all officials from entering. If the Sedition Bill comes into force everywhere soon, we shall have finished our duty. We are not prepared for war, but we are ready for passive resistance. We will make all village munsifs and karnams resign, then what will they do?.

Government should look after the prosperity and not rob the people and ruin them. Several crores of pounds have been taken away by foreigners during the last 150 years. They have sucked our blood now we in turn must earn as much as possible and send them away. You must come to determination, you are not inferior to Europeans, you are not their relations or friends so you must make up your mind not to help them in any way. We must look to our own prosperity Don't become slaves to money and disgrace yourselves. Don't trouble Swadeshis and don't annoy them listening to the words of the foreigners. Don't be selfish, don't for the sake of money take the coolies back to the mills. Keep your self-

respect beg from door to door for your food'. The 9th March will be a memorable day and it should be celebrated with great eclat.

MEETING HELD ON THE BEACH ON THE 6th March 1907.

The crowd was more than three thousand strong and consisted of several classes. Subramania Sivam got up and said.

Yesterday I said that the Swaraj flag should be hoisted. Where? In my house? No. I have no house. In Chidambaram Pillai's house? It will be thought that he is the cause of it. No, all must hoist Swaraj flags on their houses.

I came here a wayfarer, but was detained to perform Swaraj Pattabhisekam. The last work I say to you is 'Gather in thousands'. You must have union. ~~Christmas~~ Christians Hindus and Muhammadans: you should not assist foreigners. Keep aloof from them. We, Hindus, should refuse to draw water for Europeans. We shoudl not pull their punkahs, and we should refuse to give them supplies unless they pay ten times their value. Boycott may bring trouble, but we must boycott everything and we must have our own way and establish Swaraj.

Meeting held on a vacant site near the Barbers' quarters on the Victoria Extension Road on the 7th March 1908.

The gathering was about 3,000 strong consisting of different castes. Subramania Sivam got up and addressed the meeting as follows:- The day before yesterday I said on the beach that we should hoist the flag of Swaraj. I admit it. Some persons have misconstrued that expression. I ~~against~~ again say that we will hoist the flag of Swaraj. No Government will say that this is sedition. If any Government says that it is sedtion, it is no Govemment. Simply because we want to move harmonously, we wish to hoist the flag of Swaraj. There is no offence in talking Swaraj and saying that we should hoist the flag of Swaraj.

(No Government will say that this is sedition. If any Government says that it is sedition, it is no Government will Simply because we want to move harmoniously, we wish to hoist the flag of Swaraj. There is no offence in talking Swaraj and saying that we should hoist the flag of Swaraj.)

If any official asks you if I spoke about hoisting the flag of Swaraj, say Yes and ask him what offence it is. I don't know the laws of the Government of foreigners. I know of only one law, viz., divine law before which human law is but a straw.

I don't ask you to go outside the existing Government law; remain under it, but do things according to the laws of Swaraj. Passive resistance is no offence. If we keep aloof then the movement will become strong, and in course of time the existing courts will be forgotten. The letters written to me are addressed as:-- "Subramania Sivam who has obtained Swaraj in Tuticorin." Some of my Hindu Brethren do not wish to have Swaraj and the mention of the flag of Swaraj being hoisted is very offensive to them. If I talk it is an offence, if I sneeze it is an offence, if I spit it is an offence. What can I do? Let those Hindus remain slaves. If you want to improve the industries of the country you must obtain Swaraj.

Chidambaram Pillai then got up and said:- I want you to know something about the affairs of the town. Some officials who are Swadeshis are doing objectionable things, in order to please their superiors or for reasons only known to themselves It is my duty to inform you what obstacles are thrown in your way as you should know the true character and propensities of all who act against you. The Sub-Magistrate Mr. Diravia Nadar is sending for his brother Nadars and telling them that if the Swadeshis got Swaraj the Nadars would be asked to do mean things such as climbing palmyra trees, etc.,

The Sub-Magistrate is doing all this to please his superiors and to get promotion. It is further proposed to take

the photo of Bipin Chandra Pal round the town. I wanted to stop this because the officials were much afraid and they would be xxx annoyed. Subramania Sivam agreed with me but the townsmen insist upon it (Cries of 'It is very necessary') As all of you desire to have a procession I want to warn you beforehand that no one but the gymnasts should come out with sticks. Government servants are not hasty now. They were hasty when the strike commenced but not now. Will you come without sticsk? Not even a walking stick should be brought. If anything goes ~~wrong~~ wrong, we must be the injured party and not the ofending party The newspaper will be distributed through little boys. All those who wish to have it should write on their walls Swaraj or put up a flag of Swaraj. I will print the word in large type and send it to you to affix to your walls. Others can put up Swaraj flags. We have already decided not to purchase foreign articles, such as cloths, sugar, enamelled vessells. If any one does so we will arrange to boycott him in every way. Barbers, washermen, oil-mongers, vakils, will shun him. Government has no authority to interfere, and if any official interferes he w will reap the consequences and be dealt with by his superiors. In Tuticorin whoever goes against Swadeshism will be boycotted totally. If any one to please Government or for other reasons goes against Swadeshism, he should be boycotted. Such resolutions we put forth out of love of the country. (The whole assembly said that anti-Swadeshis should be completely boycotted) Officials are full slaves and vakils half slaves.

331. (a) Tinnevelly, 13-3-08. The District Superintendent of Police has sent the following report to the Inspector-General of Police:- "Yesterday afternoon the District Magistrate book proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Sivam and Padmanabha Aiyangar for acts calculated to provoke a breach of the peace which they had committed since

Riots in Tinnevelly district.

273

-87-

Sunday the 8th the date on which notices under section 108 Criminal Procedure were served ~~served~~ upon them. On Thrusday afternoon they were remanded to the district jail under clause 4 of section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and they were completely taken by surprise and were removed to the jail without any particular demonstration yesterday evening. This morning (Friday) about 10 A.M. information was received that all the bazaars were closed in Tinnevelly and Veeraraghavapuram. I also received at Palamcottah (where I was) an urgent wire from Lewis at Tuticorin stating that all the bazaars had been closed and large crowds were demonstrating in the streets there.

After reaching the office we heard that large crowds ~~wee~~ were collecting at Veeraraghavapuram which is close ~~(we heard that large crowds were collecting at Veeraraghavapuram which is closed)~~ to the Collector's bungalow and that they were smashing municipal lamps and doing other damages. We also shortly after received chits from Cameron, Messrs. Parry & Co.'s agent, whose office was near the Collector's bungalow, stating that he was besi besieged in his office and that stones were being pelted on him. We at once sent off for the Reserve by a peon, there being no other means of communication, as all jutkas had been ordered not to ply for hire by the seditionists who have many agents both here and in Tuticorin. Being about 2 miles from Palamcottah it took about an hour before they could arrive and in the meantime we received information that the mob was moving on Tinnevelly town to the south-west and were smashing all lamps en route and were sacking and burning the Municipal Office.

We restored order there and met Parry's agent who had been confined in his office close by the streets having been cleared shortly before we arrived by a bayonet charge by Krishnaswami Nayudu, The Tinnevelly Inspector,. I also sent word to keep 20 Reserve in Palamcottah as we heard the bazaars were being closed there and also to protect the bungalows

of the Europeans there but fortunately order was maintained there by the Police and Reserve. We then crossed the Railway line and went along the main road towards Tinnevelly and as we neared the outskirts of the town we saw the road completely blocked by a large crowd and as we advanced towards them with a handful of men we were greeted by yells of Bande Materam.

The mob showed little inclination to disperse, stones were freely thrown and we discovered we were being hemmed in by the mob advancing ~~thx~~ in the near. We accordingly fired on the mob and one was killed; this dispersed them in the rear of us. We turned down the main Car Street followed by a shouting mob which was only kept off by facing round and threatening to fire again. We found the Post office burnt and the Municipal office gutted and burnt and the contents burning in a pile in the street. We then turned down another street towards the Town Police station which we found in flames, all the contents gutted and burning in the street and another building close by in flames. Here we made a stand. A threatening mob throwing stones being at either end of the street, we fired in both directions, two men were hit and probably killed in our rear and one man was shot through the upper part of the right leg, another man was hit but got away down the other Car street and there fell. Opposite the burning police station we found about a dozen budmashes in the Hospital compound about to burn that and we managed to arrest several of them. In all we arrested about six persons but found it very difficult to secure them as the men wanted their hands free to use their carbines. You will thus see that the situation here was very serious indeed and all law and order had been set at naught. The distance between Palamcottah where the Reserve were and Tinnevelly Police station is 3½ miles and our ability to strike rapidly was thus much hampered. We cleared all the main streets and then returned to Veeraghavapuram with our prisoners.

The Joint Magistrate, Tuticorin, has just wired this evening that he has had to fire on the mob there but gives no details. All gun licenses have been cancelled in Tuticorin by District Magistrate by telegram and the process of disarmament is going on there to-day. The same will be done in Tinnevelly to-morrow.

There is not much doubt that we must have punitive police both here and at Tuticorin if peace is to be maintained in this most troublesome district in the future. The lesson of 1899 has been forgotten and it must be brought home to everyone that Government is not as feeble as the popular idea and the sedition monger imagines."

(b) Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-division) 13-3-08. The Deputy Superintendent of Police wrote to the District Superintendent of Police at 4 p.m. as follows:-

"On return to town at about 8-30 or 9 A.M. I found large and threatening crowds everywhere in the streets and learnt that the bazaars were closed and all the butchers were on strike. There were ring-leaders among them, and under orders of Messrs. Ashe and Cox thirty of them were arrested and will be put up under sections 143 and 153, Indian Penal Code.

The Joint Magistrate has issued an order under section 144 C.P.C., prohibiting all meetings in the town for the next one week.

The Sub-Magistrate is trying to get certain merchants to sell rice but it seems difficult to get food even for the prisoners.

(c) Tinnevelly (Turicorin Sub-division) 13-3-08. The Deputy Superintendent of Police writes to the District Superintendent of Police as follows:- Soon after my return with Mr. Cox and to the Police Station I heard that a meeting was being or to be held at Melur.

So we returned and marched back with Sergeant Burke and 20 reserve constables. We found that there was a large gathering of between 2,000 and 3,000 men in Mosque Pettai. So the above meeting was being held in ~~district~~ distinct violation

of the order and the members attending were members of an unlawful assembly as both orders had been duly promulgated. We accordingly entered the Pettai to disperse them and in doing so were stoned. The reserve were with fixed bayonets and we managed to arrest eight or ten persons. All the others got out of the enclosure and stones were rained at us from the road and the tops of houses. I called out to the mob to desist and warned them we would fire at them if they did not. This had no effect so after firing one shot in the air as another warning a round of buck shot was fired into them under the Divisional Magistrate's order and we charged them. This scattered them a bit, but stones were still flying at us from all sides, most of us being hit (three or four stones hitting me one of which a regular boulder, striking me on my pith helmet knocked me down. My helmet saved me as this missile must have been thrown from the roof of one of the houses.) As we retired down the road we heard firing behind us, so we advanced and fired three or four more rounds at the mob; but I am afraid little damage was done as I noticed that one or two of the men seemed ~~ak~~ to aim at persons well under cover on the tops of houses who still continued to pelt us with stones. I checked this immediately.

As we were hampered with our prisoners and we discovered that Sub-Inspector Sundaram Aiyar who had accompanied us was missing, we went on in search of him (releasing our prisoners) but did not find him; his horse alone was there. We then retired a second time and heard on the way that Sub-Inspector there. (We then retired a second time and heard on the way that Sub-Inspector Varada Chari (who had met us on the way on our first retirement with Inspector Jaffer Hussain Khan and then disappeared) was being beaten in a house. We went there and rescued him. He had been baddy injured on the head and was bleeding, and he reported that the revolver and five rounds of ammunition which he carried (belonging to the Town station) had been taken from him by the persons who beat him. On our way back to the station we arrested

277

On return to the station within half an hour I learnt that Mr. Ashe had gone out again with 20 reserve on information that the Inspector was besieged in the mosque. He came back after a while after rescuing the Inspector, and I believe there was again severe resistance from the mob who had to be fired on.

"On the 11th the Municipal sweepers struck work in a body. The Joint Magistrate issued warrants against four of them for action under section 292 (a) of the Municipal Act as they failed to give the required notice. He convicted one of them on the 12th sentencing him to suffer a month's improsonment with the result that all the others returned to work the same day. Most of the jutka drivers refused to drive for anti-Swadeshi natives. Mr. Ashe sent for and spoke to some of the drivers who promised not to continue this boycott, but as far as is known many of them have not kept their word.

"I omitted to refer above to the strike at the Burma Oil Company on Sunday the 8th. It would appear that the previous day the workmen had asked the European Superintendent for a holiday on the following Monday (presumably to join in the procession proposed to be held in honour of Bipin Chandra Pal) and he refused to grant it. On saturday night the Eurasian writer of the Company got drunk and assaulted a native peon. This was taken as a pretext and the workmen about 100 and odd stayed away. A criminal complaint was laid against the writer next day, but it was subsequently compromised and all resumed work on Wednesday the 11th. In Palamcottah on Friday attempts were made by the numerous agents of the three seditionists that were remanded to the District Jail on Thursday evening to get the bazaars closed and to stir up the mob, but their attempt failed. I am glad to say that Palamcottah had no disturbance at all though there was much excitement in the bazaars and considerable alarm amongst the Europeans.

On Saturday morning about 9 A.M. we received information that Gurunatha Aiyar, lately a head constable in Nanguneri division who was the leader of Chidambaram Pillai's 'volunteers' had returned to Tinnevelly from Tuticorin and he was arrested and was lodged in the District Jail. We tried to get him on Friday in Tinnevelly but could not find him and he went back apparently to Tuticorin to stir up the population to defy order which they did.

We then visited the Post Office that had been burnt outside but was not damaged inside. The Municipal Office was completely gutted and all the papers were lying in the street either burnt or trampled in the mud. The Police station was completely gutted. The Kerosine oil depot belonging to the Municipality was still smouldering. The additional District Munsif's Court just behind the Police station was not much damaged, but some furniture and the District Munsif's law books were burnt by the mob. The District Munsif was holding court on Friday morning when the mob arrived there and ordered him to close his court; he refused at first but was at last forced to do so. The Tinnevelly town station which is close by, had, it appears only a sentry constable when the mob arrived there and beseiged a carbine. He shot one of them through the hand and leg and the latter is now in the hospital under arrest. He also fired at and he thinks wounded two others. He was driven out of the station and beaten, but he is not badly injured, he did well and will be rewarded for it.

To say that the disturbance here and in Tuticorin on Friday was due to the arrest of these three sedition mongers is wrong; it may have formed the excuse for the outbreak of the mob who have since the middle of February been been taught by speeches made in public by these pestilent sedition-mongers to defy authority and to treat Europeans with contempt, but the real reason is the anti-European otherwise antiGovernment propaganda that the license allowed

to seditious speakers has spread amongst the lower classes who in India as well as anywhere else can easily be excited to violence.

We are now occupied in working up the cases that have arisen on Friday but even witnesses like Hospital Assistants, Postmasters, and the District Munsif are very unwilling to give evidence. Sedition has been preached in this district ~~Munsif are very unwilling to give evidence. (Sedition has been preached in this district)~~ vide my reports to the C.I.D. for twelve months at least, and this is the result of it. The claptrap that has been talked about Swadeshi and grievances of mill hands in Tuticorin cannot deceive any one-these are merely excuses for seditious nonentities to stir up the rabble against authority. It is no exaggeration to say that the great bulk of persons-vakils-merchants students and others either passively sympathise with these agitators or openly but usually behind the scenes foment the feeling that is set in motion by a few seditious preachers and no amount of political ~~xxxx~~ aphorisms or copy book maxims will alter the fact. It is as well to look at things as they are and not as we would like to imagine them to be. The absolute inactivity of the better class of inhabitants to assist our efforts during the last three weeks to put a check on the growing excitement fomented in public by seditious speakers and a hundred times more by incitement behind the ~~xxxx~~ scenes by vakils and others of the same class who loudly protest their loyalty to Government etc., is sufficiently significant. The District Magistrate in Tuticorin more than a fortnight ago tried to get the leading people of the town to co-operate with him in checking the evil effect of the sedition and incitement to outrage that was of a being preached but they did nothing. It is difficult to convey on paper the attitude of a population towards the representatives of authority, but any one who had been with the District Magistrate and myself on Friday in the heart of a big town with a handful

~~of-police-surroun-ed-on-all-sides-by~~

of police surrounded on all sides by a howling mob throwing stones and being incited by persons standing in the rear to violence he would have had little doubt of what the rabble thought of the Government whose representatives we were.

"I was through all the riots of 1899 in this district and I claim to know what I am talking about when I say that the seriousness of the outbreak was due to contempt of authority and that the entry of Shanars into a Hindu temple had little to do with it and was only the excuse and not the cause and not the cause of the outbreak which was fomented and excited by the higher classes just as the disturbances of Friday have been. It is as well to recognize the exact cause of this recent outbreak and to remember that the rabble is merely the means of carrying out the wishes and orders of those working behind the scenes and it is they that we must strike at if order is to be maintained.

-- -- --

Vol. XXI. Madras:-Saturday, 28th March 1908. No. 13.

-----

364 (f) Trichinopoly, 21-3-1908. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "K.R.Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., who was practising as a pleader at Tuticorin came to Srirangam on the 15th instant and is still here. I understand he had refused to subscribex to the Swadeshi fund and sided with the Government. He was consequently boycotted by the Swadeshi leaders, and by jutka men, barbers, etc. Stones were thrown at his house and as a result he had to leave Tuticorin and come here.

- - - - -

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIE

PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOV

REPORTS RELATING TO THE TINNEVELLY RIOT AND TH

ABSTRACT OF THE BUNDLE No. 1.

This Bundle contains secret reports sent by special C.I.D. Police from Pondicherry, regarding the acti of the Indian political anarchists, who had taken asylum in P against the British oppression in India.

Copies of "Egypt" the "Indian sociologist" and other papers are still coming into Pondicherry and the postmaster has seized contain bundles. I hear too that letter from Madam Cama are being received through the Franch Post office of V.V.S. Iyer one of which letter promises him flaming notice in the Bande mataram.

The Inspector reports that in conversation with a french deputy from outside Pondicherry, he was told that the main ideal the Swaraj school was to get rid of the British. They were not devoted to pure swaraj or even to the rule of an Asiatic power such as China or Japan but would welcome either Germany or Russia in India their statesmen with these ideas.

I find too, from the "Indian sociologist" that the idea of the Germans or Russians taking India is contemplated with comparative equanimity, the main idea being to get rid of the hated British. (Page No. 11)

On september 2nd, I received cipher instructions to meet the District Magistrate Tinnevelly on September 4th.

On September 4th I met him and the D.I.G., C.I.D. and received my instructions which I take to be

(1) to work up a case under section 302, 109 I.P.C. against 6 specified accused.

(2) to undertake the surveillance of the suspects in Pondicherry.

(3) to arrange for a strict supervision over persons and articles sent out from Pondicherry. (Page no. 23).

--

The situation there (Pondicherry) was interesting.: as is usual the French Government had asked the Political Agent to keep out rowdies from Pondicherry during the elections; The Nelikuppam Sub-division found a gang going in, and enquiries showed that this gang was hired by the extremists. This information was sent to Pondicherry and the Police and the faction opposed to the extremists (which faction is, I understand, the strongest in Pondicherry) proceeded to the Governor and demanded the instant punishment of the extremists. The Governor is said to be hesitating and wants to save his face by getting the assurance of the Agent that the report is genuine, he does not think that he can act on a sub-Inspector's report. Accordingly I went to see the Agent and a copy of the report backed by an endorsement from the Agent to the effect that the report was genuine was sent into the Governor. I did not ask the Agent to bring any further influence to bear upon the matter: if the French are going to do the matter, the less we interfere openly the better. Unfortunately the news has leaked out all over the place that a strict cordon is to be placed round Pondicherry and the extremists are in a state of alarm. (Page 27-29).

I have explained carefully to Mr. Paceival that he is responsible for the guarding of the frontier and he informs that he has posts all round the frontier, he has 3 men in Pondicherry birth orders

to follow the extremists whereever they go. Matters being in this state, can further interference by my parties is unnecessary and I have kept them marking time. The first information report was laid on 7-9-1911. and I received warrants for 6 accused. On my arrival here this morning. Copies will be duly sent to Ceylon and Calcutta. (Page 29 - 31).

I have every hope that the arrangements made by the Mr. Hamilton and Peceival will succeed but if their fail I am then ready to proceed with my plan of action - which is roughly.

(1) to surround Pondicherry with parties and men such under 2S.I's - each party moving on to a fresh station every week and one party being detained to visit Pondicherry every-day for a week. I hope thus to get a large number of men who can identify all the accused. We are a little handicapped on that very point now. I want big reward notices offering say Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 for each accused with their photographs distributed all round the frontier. I would make the customs search a real nuisance and promise any grumblers openly that the nuisance will not stop us long as Pondicherry harbours these undesirables.

(2) to endeavour to make things too hot for the extremists inside Pondicherry. A good deal to this effect is being done now.

(3) to warn off their friends from outside who now, or till recently have visited Pondicherry freely. This will be the special work of the Sub-Inspector's of various districts whom I hope to have. We want to know who is going in, and coming out.

(4) to endeavour to set up quarrels amongst the extremists themselves which from my information should not be impossible.

(5) to my various other means.

In the meantime the case is being worked up and when we see the result of the present arrangements I hope to go into the material for the sedition side of the question with the C.I.D. 10 witness have been examined in the murder case.

SD.. C.M. Longden
D.S.P.
(Page 31 - 35.)

Cuddalore,
9-9-1911.

-4-

The marginally noted witness (Dorasawmi Mudali, son of Munusawmi Mudali clerk in M/S. Parry & Co, Cuddalore) was produced by Inspector Siva Chidambaram Pillay and examined. He stated he had known C.S.Bharati for about 4 years and lined close to him in Pondicherry— (Page 37)

The letters of accused — I, preached the attainment of 'Swaraj'. With them he sent covering letters to the Editor, advising the organization of bands of youngmen; preaching in villages and the driving away of the English. (Page no. 39).

The witness continue one Kotilal Varma, a Punjabi came to Pondicherry in 1908. He associated with accused 2 and 4 a French student by name Poornachandru Pakiri, Jayaram and Raja Bahadur. He stayed about 2 months and during that period had revolver practice with the others. These people formed a society termed "The society of India Heroes". A group photo was taken of these people armed with revolvers and guns aimed at pictures of English men. After Koti Lal varma left, the society ~~availed~~ abaded in vigour. After accused 1, came to pondicherry the society gained renewed rigour. Though I had joined Parry and Company. I had my house in Pondicherry and went to see these people every Sunday. They had revolver practices always on Sundays in Tirummudi Chetty's Bungalow. Some ~~to~~ 20 people or more used to attend these practices including those I have named above. (Page no 39-40).

There was one Vanchi Iyer who used to come from the South to Pondicherry. He came with Nilakantam first early in 1910. I was then employed in 'India' Office and made payments to Vanchi under order of accused 4. (Page no. 40)

~~Ixxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Accused 2 used to deliver lectures in Murugasami Pillay's house. I attended those lectures. They were about the overthrow of the British. Vanchi stayed about a month on that occasion. (Page 41)

Vanchi visited pondicherry in january 1911. I saw him with Nilakantam, Accused 1,2,3,4, and others who were the actual members of the society. I saw Vanchi with these people one sunday in Tirumudi chetty's garden when they had revolver practice. By that time the practice had become rigorous. Accused 1 was the chief instructor. He instructed all those present. I did

286

not see Vānchi subsequently. After revolver practice there were ~~natives~~ lectures by Accused 1 and 2 in which it was said that the object of the revolver practice was to enable them to shoot the English. The revolver practice continues up to date. (Page no. 41-42)

Nilakantam was sent out at time from Pondicherry to preach in the Districts. Accused 1 and 2 used to instruct him as to what he should preach. When ~~me~~ we returned to Pondicherry he usually brought some stranger with him. I know the handwriting of Accused 1 to 6 and of Nilakantam. (Page no. 42)

I had a long talk with Mr. Thompson of ~~them~~ M/S. Best and Company whose information as regards Pondicherry is probably difficult to beat. He says that the extremists are in a state of ~~Alam~~ alarm and are inclined to take refuge in Kirapalayam whence it will be hard from the French Police to dislodge them. On his advice D.I.G. and I went in to see Mr. Gabelet the Major, who is practically King of Pondicherry at present. He was good enough to come round and see us at ~~them.~~ M/S. Thomas ~~Dymes~~ and Company. As the D.I.G. will have reported this I will merely summarise a long and satisfactory interview:-

(1) he strongly advised an officer who can speak French and who will put his foot down hard being sent in with a statement of a case. And he is prepared to bring all the weight he can to bear upon the Governor. He is almost prepared to guarantee success in this case. (2) he advised against extradition

(3) he wants a copy of the evidence taken as regards the anarchists being hired by V.V.S Aiyar for electioneering purposes in order to send it to Paris ~~xxx~~ 'pour preparer le tenian'

(4) he is furious with the Madras Mail for writing an article from the Pierre point of view.

(5) he has the poorest opinion of the British consul who is a thick friend of Pierre (which is a pity). (Page 45-47)

I think M. Gabelet is straight, he is not anxious to have the dangerous gang of anarchist in Pondicherry as they ~~theaxaten~~ threaten his life now and then and so he has every reason to help us. But ~~he is not a man whom it would be wise to my~~

he is not a man whom it would be wise to buy over to clinch matters. I think Mr. Thompson's advise was good, and the visit which was purely unofficial, was time well spent. (Page no 47)

The extremists are still in pondicherry and are being watched. The Inspector has secured a satisfactory house and 10 of the city Police, 10 of the Madras Railway Police, 10 of the Trichy Railway Police and 10 of the Chingleput Reserve, go in to-day and tomorrow by batches and by various roads. (Page no. 49)

C. M. Wargden
D.S.P.

- - - - -

19-9-1911

The extremists are in Pondicherry and are moving about but they are very apprehensive. Srinivasa Chari is from letter in my possession realising the surrender values of insurance policies dating from 1904 and I hear that Arabindo Ghose is anxious to charter a ship to take them all to Paris. The very latest limit from Mr. Gabelee is that supposing the French Governor did banish the extremists from Pondicherry it is by no means impossible that he would banish them to another French settlement, if so it might be worked that they were banished to one of them very small settlements where a really effective cordon could be put round the place. (Page No. 65)

The situation in Pondicherry is this: they are in Pondicherry now

1. V.V.S. ⎫ living together in Krishna Samaj House
2. Subramania Bharati ⎭ 44 to 45, Eswaran coil Street owned by Venkatachala Mudali. After some trouble with rowdies V.V.S. gave up his house, 73 Eswaran coil Street.

3. Nagasami. ⎫ LIVING IN THE Dhamnun office.
4. Ramasami Aiyer or Aiyengar. ⎭ 4 is a hanger on, said to be of Tinnevelly but I cannot trace him.

5. Srinivasa Chari. ⎫ LIVING AT 10 Rue Dupleix which
6. Tirumalai chari. ⎬ he bought 6 months ago.
7. ParthasarathI Iyengar. ⎪
(of Madras on a visit) ⎭

8. Arabindo Ghose and 5 Bengalis living in the "Officer quarters. (Page 67)

V.V.S. is dangerous. He will certainly shoot if tackled and probably will manage to commit suicide before being arrested. (Page no. 69)

5. The party are defiant but very nervons. They keep very much to themselves and it is difficult for any one to get access to their houses. They meet once a day. Nagasami, Ramasami are hanging on to V.V.S. and depend upon him entirely. My private informant tells me that friends are strongly advising Bharati to throw himself on the compassion of the British Government. V.V.S. in the only man that matters (by all accounts) and he is supposed to be much more active and more of a leader than A.Ghose. (Page 69-71)

Employees and keep an eye on them'Dikshit and Appaduri are not in Pondi. There is no doubt that there is much sympathy with the extremists in Pondicherry. They get free Coffee in the shops and such like but they are being advised to clear away to France. (Page No. 73)

6. I saw Mr. Viegas as regards the cardon and we arranged the following:

(a) the Police North cordon will go, as arranged from Kotakuppa to Nortandi chavadi and thence to Vanur.

(b) the Abkari people under Mr. Viegas will undertake the cardon from Vanur to half way between Mandagapet and Nallatur.

(c) the Police South Cordon will go as arranged from Kaddichavadi along the thalatar bed to Nallatur and on to halfway between Thuthalpet and Nallatur.

Mr. Viegas can put on over 100 men on his line and though the cordon is a little longer yet it is more complete and is though British territory the whole way. (Page no. 73 - 75).

On 26-9-11 the commandent of "Oendurmesie" and his Inspector came in and D.S.P. South Arcot and myself had a long talk with him. (Page no. 77).

We touched however at some lenght on the question of the extremists and the commandment is anxious to get them out; He has been making representations to the Governor but the

Governor is inclued ~~want~~ and that a good deal of satisfying ~~and~~ is apparently rather of opinion that this British Police have got hold of the commandent so that any representation to be made to him should be ~~over~~ through some other channel than the Police. I gave him a very rough outline what facts I had and he said that if those were laid before the Governor be would certainly consider them and it is possible that he would issue an order of banishment though it was equally possible that he would telegraph to the Minister for orders. The commandent is also H.D.C. but he says himself that the Governor is very reserved and not inclined to talk very much. The Inspector, is, I fancy, possessed of much influence and he will back-up our side. (Page No. 78-79).

2. My special reports show that V.V.S. is feeling the strain of the steady watch which he says is causing ~~thiem~~ them to lose prestige with the local inhabitants. Much trouble is ~~exx~~ expected on October 8th . When the Pienites are to have a final bid for the elections and I hear that the commandent himself has been ~~mar-washed~~ marked down to be killed as have most of the ~~xxxx~~ important people in Pondicherry at one time or another. I have warned them to keep our people well out of the way. (Page no. 79).

In his report dated 27-9-11 reports a new phase. His men are being molested by rowdies. (Page no 89).

Apparently Nandagopal chetty has taken more active steps to shelter the extremists. I believe V.V.S. is now in his house and it is likely that he has set up his rowdies to do this. At 11 a.m. 2 men who had been for an oil bath ware molested, 10 or 12 men threatening them ~~xx xkxxixx~~ stating "we have been offered Rs. 1000 to kill a British policeman or Rs. 50 to stab one" finally ending by threatening the Inspector. (Page no. 89.)

But I beg that Government may be asked at once to instruct the ~~casual~~ Consul to see the Governor in the matter. It seems to me intolerable that British subjects even though they are Policemen should be molested in broad light in the capital of French India. The party ~~an~~ are merely there for the purpose of identifying the extremists and they have had nothing whatever to do with any wild schemes of kidnapping and the like and if the French Government cannot enforce the law sufficiently to allow law abiding visitors to walk up and down the streets, the only remedy will be to increase the number of law abiding visitors until they are safe. Certainly ~~on~~ our men have equal right of protection to the anarchists. (Page 91-93).

There is no doubt that the extremists have organized this molestation as there is absolutely no reason for any one else to do so, and so far has this incitement gone that there is a rumour that Rs.1000 has been offered for the murder of a British subject and Rs. 50 for their assault. (Page no. 95).

Appadurai the liquor shop keeper has sold 11 revolvers recently and has another dozen coming out. The extremists ~~he~~ are said to own some 15 revolvers though I think they have more. (Pages 105)

Enclosure.

3rd September, Sunday
12 p.m.

Bande Mataram,

My dear Acharya,

Yours of 1st September came to hand last night and I was sorry to learn that you have lost your place.

I have written to Desh Aiyar several months ago that anything pertaining to you he must write dierect to you, so I know nothing. Last year in this month I was begging of you to go to Pondicherry Indo-china or anywhere in the East and I had some arrangements made for your passage, but you were very cross with me and would not listen to go to east. If I mentioned it, you turned away. Now this year when you want to go I am sorry, I am perfectly helpless. Nobody pays a son for the cause, even the expenses of paper Bande Mataram depends on my self denial. All Deshbandhus here are forsaking the cause, and talking of famine in India and their own pleasure in Paris since the great master Desh Savarkar is lost, the demoralised people have collapsed and London friends are also having their quarrels. Desh Amin's wife has come with the child and he is living at St. Cloud. Desh Rao and Chatto are leaving Hotel La Boetie. my heart aches for you, my brother and son, but I cannot see my way how I can help you. The only thing for you just now is to take up some other situation in Germany and wait for some time till you save for your passage. Desh Aiyar himself must be in strained circumstances so how can he send your passage money? Kind regards and B.M. to all Deshbandhus and love for yourself.

Yours sisterly,

Sd. B.K.Cama.

Cover addressed to
A monsieur V.V.Subramani Aiyar,
F.F.rue de perumal Koil 77.
Pondicherry,
Inde Francaise.

- - - -

(Page 107-109)

292

Office of the
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
C.I.D. and Railways.

Madras 9-10-1911.

Dear Sir Herald Stewart,

The latest Pondicherry news is that the French Governor has held a council meeting at which it was decided not to banish the extremist. the Governor has however asked Paris for orders to place the extremists under special Police survillance and to forbid their doing and printing. (Page No. 115-16)

On the 3rd we went in and saw His Excellency, Mr. Leiqune, Secretary-General and the P.S. Mr. Molony explained.

6
(1) what the precautions were
(2) why taken
(3) our evidence to show that murder and sedition was openly preached in Pondi.
(4) our evidence as to the extremists meddling in Pondi affairs.
(5) stress was laid on the difference between Arabindo Ghose and these professed anarchists. His Excellency was much interested and most sympathetic and countered by asking what proposal we had to make. It was not for us to teach him his business and Mr. Molony extricated us from the difficulty. Certain copies of statements were gien to the Governor and we took over leave.

As regards over visit I learn that both the Governor wife and PS. have stated that the extremists are to be banished and the Governor had an interview with his privy council and has wired to Paris. (Page 128)

223

5. AS regards Mr. Lagh's compalint I am preparing (or rather by Srinivasa Chari's) various lists, roughly as under

A. Madrasi Extremists and their close associates in Pondicherry.

B. Bengalis in Pondicherry.

C. Recent sympathisers of Note, outside Pondicherry, eg. Pasupathi .

D. Suspected correspondents and spies.

E. Person who have asked for newpapers, books etc.

If this is published everyone will know, so far as we know who there is in their Districts who may be desirous of starting societies in at the instigation of Pondicherry (I cannot vouch for societies formed before) and who are the suspected messengers and correspondents of the extremists and I really think that all such persons should be shadowed for a week or so until the D.S.P. is satisfied that they are not up to any mischief, and supplementary information could be published weekly until no longer necessary. (Page 131-33)

6. News from Pondicherry is quite tranquil; I know V.V.S. and Bharati are asking vakils in Madras whether from the evidence of the Ashe case they had better clear off to Saigon. I catch them at Colombo unless they charter a steamer. (Page 133)

The French Governor has asked for permission to pass a law.

(1) that all non French subjects coming into Pondicherry have at once to register their arrival.

(2) that the Extremists may be kept as prisoners of state lodged in one house.

(3) that the Extremists be prevented from doing any printing

But I await the upshot of this: I fancy it will take some time to pass such a law. (Page 135-37)

For perusal.

I am not in favour of Mr. Thomas's proposal to get our Foreign office to move the French Government to banish the extremists to Saigon. It seems to me that we can watch them much more easily in Pondi. If they were sent to Saigon, they could head back to India and land here with little chance of detection, and we might have a number of would be assasins in our midst without knowing it. Moreover I do not believe that the Foreign office would take action nor, if they did that the French Government would banish these people. Mr. Thomas lends too ready an ear to M.Gaebele. Matters are very well as they are and there is a fair chance of getting the extradition of the worst of these scoundrels. (Page 139)

My dear Thomas,

With reference to your D.O. of the 9th instant. I am desired to let you know that the Government do not propose to move our Foreign office to address the French Government on the subject of the banishment of the Pondicherry Extremists. H.E. in Council thinks that on the whole it is better to have these men in Pondicherry, where they can be watched, than in Saigon where they might escape to India without our knowing anything about it. (P.141)

- - ;- -

There is a warrant out for Bharati but I now doubt the evidance on which it was issued. However if he is arrested on that he can eventually be prosecuted under S.124A. (Page 149)

Bharati is studying Malayali mantrans with an idea of making himself invisible. The Inspector says that it seems that owing to his horrible past and his present worries his brain is going, if his brain ever does get the idea that he is invisible he will need fairly close watching. (Page no. 163)

Arabindo Ghose is said to exercise hypnotic powers so as to compel the Bengali assasins to carry out his will and murder any one according to his wishes. I dare say that his intimate friends believe in this theory to a dangerous extent. (Page 203)

I have sent a C.I.D. man to Colombo as V.V.S., if he absconds, will probably make for France. I gave him every chance of returning to Srirangam early this year and much family pressure was brought upon him to do so but he declined. I do not think he will come now. (Page 231)

Accordingly, under the D.I.G.'s orders, I sent orders to the C.I.D. Inspector to send a party of twelve into Pondicherry at once.

(1) to watch the anarchists, follow them, ~~request~~ arrest those for whom we have warrants if they cross the frontier and follow the others .

(2) to get a list of Madrassis or others hanging on to the Extremists.

(3) to send ~~the~~ well(?) out 6 private individuals who can identify the extremists. (Page 237)

------ ------

I hope to have the cordon all round Pondicherry established by the 15th though I have little faith in this as a method of catching any extremist who tries to bolt as the ~~then~~ men will not ~~not~~ for some time know any member of the gang even if he walks through the line of securities.

Sd. . . . .

D.S.P.
12--2--1911.

----- (Page 239-41)

SURVEILLANCE ORDERS.

1. The main object of the survillance party is to watch and identify the members of the extremist party in Pondicherry of whatever Presidency they may be, their friends, acquaintences and servants. Particular attention to be paid to any degenerate or half cealed young men who might be used as assassins.

2. The Bengalis in Pondicherry must also be carefully watched.

3. Most accurate and careful descriptions must be obtained and forwaded at once and snapshot photographs which can be enlarged must be taken whenever possible.

(4) To facilitate work the party will be divided into 10 parties of 1 Sub-Inspector and 5 men in each; The work to be performed is as under.

(1) One whole party will attend the arrival and departure of each train and of every steamer or sailing vessel.

(2) One whole party will be detailed for shadowing duty, watching the daily movement of suspects and of other persons to and form their houses.

((3) watch must be kept on the gates of the Town, jutka stands, cart stands, motor car owners, eating shops and clubs etc., where with the aid of small Rewards much information will be forthcoming.

(4) One whole party or more will be detailed for watching the beach where it is understood that it is easy to see the Extremists. (Page 243-45)

No man of the Surveillance party will go out of Pondicherry without the express orders of the Sub-Inspector in charge of his party.

The very greatest care as already personally pointed out must be taken to avoid any collision whatever between our men and the French authorities. Any man who shows the slightest tendency towards Zubberdust or drink must be at once sent out of Pondicherry.

The only record to be kept will be a duty Roster and

copy and the Daily Report.

The Inspector will submit a Daily Report to D.S.P. as under.

(1) statement of members of suspect list present in Pondicherry on day of Report.

(2) statement of arrivals since previous day with place where they are halting.

(3) statement of departures, showing action taken to f follow the person leaving.

(4) Details of shadowing officer's reports showing visits of suspects to each other and to leading anarchists and our action such as parties, festivals, public speeches meetings, revolver practice.

(5) Details of general daily life- routine of ~~and~~ each principal member. I want to know exactly what each principal ~~ly~~ e member habitually does whether he goes out for a walk in the morning or evening where ~~which~~ he visits as a rule, what business he is doing, how he earns ~~cames~~ his livelihood whether he pays ~~said~~ his ~~ixf~~ debts or not, to cumber the Inspector with writing work but at first his reports must be full until we get a grasp of the situation.

13. The report will be sent to Mr. C. M. Bowden, the D.S.P. Cuddalore until further orders.

14. The Inspector will impress upon the whole party the importance of the special duty with which they are entrusted and the absolute necessity of the strict Secrecy, reserve and courtesy.

(Page no. 251-55)

----　----

MEMBER'S NOTE.

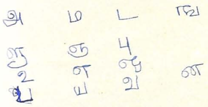
Mr. Longden's reports are interesting and his arrangements sound. I do not think there is much likelihood of the Governor being authorized by the Home Government to expel the Extremists but something will depend upon the influence possessed by the Depute' for French India. (Page 257.)

H.E. Governor's note.

The danger of a misunderstanding with the French authorities in Pondi and a disturbance there is not in-considerable, but we must run it. It is so very important that until the Durbar is over and the King left India none of these fellows should be allowed to get away from French territory unknown.

All these measures will very soon be known to all the Extremists and it may result in their throwing up dispersing. (Page 257-59)

Railway Police Inspector Venkateswarier sends me a letter purporting to be sent from one A.B.Sivaprakasam (tho' signed V.Chidambaram) of Tinnevelly to Madasami in which a visit to Delhi is spoken of and certain initials apparently a code are quoted



what arrangements? what is intended to be done regarding to this? where is this?

what date? Only if these are accomplished will our intentions be fulfilled." (Page no. 265-67)

- - - -

299

6. At last I have some sort of impling as to Madasami. I sent a man into Karikal just casually to look round and he reported the existence of a mysterious person in a Madan under the protection of the Tambiran of Tirunallar temple. This man was obviously hiding. Madasami is not the only fugitive in India. So I merely noted the report. Now from a totally different source through District Superintendent, N.S.Ramasami Aiyar I get the same information coupled with the fact that the person never comes out until 8 p.m. and then always keeps his arms and hands covered (we know Madasami has a tatto mark on his left arm) and the Deputy's information is that this man's build tallies exactly with Madasami. (Page No. 273)

---- -----

and Reddichavadi and I have written to — Mr. Cardore, Mr. Pecival, Mr.Ferohi.

TO DIRECT THEIR MEN AT — Villupuram, Reddichavadi, Pondi. to watch carefully for any suspected case of such disguise and to follow them either to Radamangalam and Reddichavadi where they should pass the word on to the Land customs officer who can order a search. (Page 285)

A matter of great importance is the question of escape in female disguise: this is possible and I believe one person has gone in in female disguise. The long robe of a Muhammadan gosha female is well adapted for this. There are female searchers at Kandamangalam and ---

----

I propose to work the cordon as follows:-

(1) I am putting parties of men, H.C. and 8 men in villages 2 to 3 miles apart.

(2) Each party will send out a man in each direction along the cordon path every 4 hours. These man will meet and move together. There I shall always have 2 men moving on the cordon path.

(3) This takes up 6 men; of the other two one will be in reserve and the other will be in charge of the feeding of the party.

(4) Beatmen are to stop and search every man who crosses or walks along the cordon path, and search all carts. Any books, printed matter arms of any kind are to be taken with the person on to whom found to the post, and rewards are offered for their detection.

(Page no. 305)

Tinnevelly Bridge,
12th July 1911.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Stewart.

Nilakanta Aiyar was brought down here yesterday evening and with him arrived a statement which he volunteered at Calcutta. It is rapidly becoming perfectly clear that the murder of Ashe was directly instigated by V.V.S. Aiyar of Pondicherry. You will note what Nilakantam says about Vanchi Aiyar's visit to Pondicherry and his association there with V.V.S. Aiyar, C.I.D. Deputy Superintendent, Pampa, Row Naidu says that he has obtained in Pondicherry independent evidence of Vanchi Aiyar's visit to the place. The details of that evidence have yet to come to hand. There is no doubt to my mind that the revolver which Vanchi used was supplied to him by V.V.S. Aiyar for the purpose. It is of stan make the same make I believe, as the 21 weapons that were sent out to India by Savarkar. I understand from Thomas that in Savarkar's case it was established that V.V.S. Aiyar assisted him in making this consignment. Of those 21 weapons, all but two were traced, but it is not possible for us to assert that this weapon was one of those two owing to the obliteration of the number on it. It may have come from another consignment. I shall see that no pains are spared to obtain further evidence incriminating V.V.S. Aiyar and the Pondicherry gang, in the hope that we may be able to present a sufficiently strong case to demand his Extradition for abetment of murder or at least to furnish Government with strong reasons in support of a vigorous protest against the

asylum which is afforded to anarchists in Pondicherry. If that gang is broken up there should be an end of anarchical crime in this Presidency; so long as it continues the life of no official will be safe.

Another thing we have to do is to try and find the bigger men who were behind the small ~~to my~~ gang that have come into over net. In respect of them there are two clues. 1st They are probably men connected with the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, who either from antipathy to Ashe or in order to divert attention from there own fraud were instrumental in sprading the report that the smashing of the company was due to the action taken by Ashe.

(Page 327-31)

P.S. The Raja of Ettiyapuram and Proprietor of Srigampatti have each expressed their willingness to offer a reward of Rs 1000 in connection with the case. I have thanked them and declined the offers saying that Government will order all the rewards that are considered necessary. ~~(Page 327-31)~~ (Page no. 333)

STATEMENT ~~OF~~ By NILAKANTAM.

My name is Nilakantam son of Sivarama Krishna Iyer of Village Erukkur, Shiyyali, Tanjore District. My age is 21 years In April 1910, I met Vanchi Iyer for the first time in Ponalure Travancore where he has employed in the forest Dept., that was in June 1910. ~~Van~~

~~Cortallum for 15 days~~ Vanchi Iyer and Dharmaraj Iyer of Shencottah used to come and visit me at Cortallum. We used to talk together as to how we should work for the cause of the country.

There was at that time no talk of assasination. In November I intended to go to Madras. On my way, I stayed in Pondicherry in the "Dharma" Office in Subramania Bharathi's house. I stayed there for 15 days, V.V.S. Iyer came to Pondicherry at that time but I did not meet him.

I remained in Madras from the 10th December till January 15th; from there I went to Pondicherry on my way to my native village.

I stayed four or five days there. At this time Vanchi Iyer came to see me at Pondicherry in connection with the publication of my books. He stayed there three or four days. Every day he used to go and see V.V.S. Iyer. I also met V.V.S. Iyer at this time. I did not go with Vanchi Iyer, V.V.S. Iyer advocated violence and assassination to free the country. I asked him what his aim was, he said that violence is the best method in the present state of the country young, Men should be induced to violence. No one else was present when I saw V.V.S. Iyer.

V.V.S. Iyer's idea was that Eupopeans in India should be assassinated, that the country had been quiet too long. He said many nationalists were working for India in America, England, France and Switzerland. ~~(Page no.~~

In Pondicherry Vanchi told me about V.V.S. Iyer. He said he admired him. He was such a bold and courageous man. He said he would leave me, who first instructed him something about the country, as V.V.S. Iyer said I was a coward, Vanchi said he would follow Iyer. I warned him about V.V.S. Iyer,. ~~(Vanchi Iyer to them as at the time I did not know him)~~ When I was in Pondicherry there was no talk of assassinating any particular officer.

Vanchi accused me of being a spy nationalist and threatened to shoot me, this was in the Dharma Office in February last. Nagasami, Balakrishna and one Kannupillay, a French subject were also there. Nagasami said I was no longer a friend of theirs and asked me to remove my things from the Dharma office immediately. I said I would leave Pondicherry at once and that he could do what he liked with my things. I then left Pondicherry. I left alone. Vanchi Iyer and Nagasami (of the Tinnevelly District) took my boxes and threws them into the street.

That day I saw Subramania Bharati and told him I was going to Northern India. I arrived at Benaras in the last week

of April. I stayed tere in the Math at Kedar Ghat where there is a Tamil swamy. I wanted to join the Bharati Mohammadal. When I saw the account of the Ashe Murder in the Newspapers I thought the Police may come and arrest me, so I came to Calcutta on the evening of 28th June 1911, to know whether I was wanted or not by the Police, so that if wanted, I might surrender and I stayed in 2/1 Sree Nath Babu's Lane in Madrasi Hotel and after considering the matter for some days, I wrote to the Commissioneer of Police. I also wrote a letter to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" for publication the same day as I wrote to the Commissioner of Police, saying I knew Vanchi Iyer and might be suspected by the Police. I do not know Arunachellam pillay. There is no regular Nationalist organisation in the Madras Presidency. There is no one to organise it, but so long as V.V.S. Iyer remains in Pondicherry, there will not be quiet in India. I did not mention anything about my conversation with V.V.S. Iyer to the authorities at that time as I thought nothing would happen. Now that a murder has occurred, I give this information, which I am willing to report in Court. (Page 325)

- - - - - - - - - -

304

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS RELATING TO THE TINNEVELLEY RIOT AND THE ASHE MURDER CASE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. . . . .

Abstract of Bundle No.2.

This Bundle contains valuable information regarding the orgination of anarchic society in south India for the assassination of European officers and the murder of Mr. Ahse, the Collector of Tinnevelly.

On the morning of the 17th of June last, Mr. R.W.D'E. Ashe, I.C.S., Collector of the District Tinnevelly, left Tinnevelly Bridge---- Station by the 9-35 train to catch the up Boat-Mail train at Maniyachi Junction. He travelled with Mrs. Ashe, and they ~~they~~ were the sole occupants of the only First class compartment in the train. The train arrived in Maniyachy. The bulk of the passengers appear to have got out. Mr. Ashe and Mrs. Ashe continued however to sit in their compartment, awaiting the arrival of the Boat-Mail. (Page 29.)

Two men then came up platform 2, from south, One of the men went up to the window of the First-class compartment, and looked into it, while the other went past it and stood near the servants' compartment, which was beyond. The former then pointed a pistol at Mr. Ashe, who took his topee and flung it at him. Almost simultaneously with this there was a report, and Mr. Ashe got up shouting and fell. A peon (P.W.5) who was standing near by, ran up and seized the man, who however released himself and by pointing the pistol at the peon, frightened him into running and hiding himself in the adjoining Refreshment Room. The man then ran, pistol in hand, north along platform 2, and rounding the buidlings, ran south along platform 1, and entered the native passengers' latrine at the southern extremity of this platform. Some persons chased him down this platform, among whom was P.W.20. He threatened to shoot them if they went near. A crowd surrounded the latrine at a safe distance from it and kept the man imprisoned in it. (P.W.20,21). (Page 31)

4. Soon after the shot was fired, ~~in~~ the companion of the man with the pistol came up opposite the first-class compartment, turned round and went off along the platform northwards. (P.W.22, 18,19.) Two Railway Police constables were among the crowd who surrounded the latrine and as they had no carbines with them, they sent word to the Maniyachi Town Police Station. A constable came with a carbine, and on entering the latrine found a man
(Page No.31)
lyind dead inside, with a pistol in his right hand. (Page 31-33)

In the meantime Mr. Ashe expired and was taken to Tinnevelly Bridge by train. An examination of the body of the assassin was made by an Inspector of Police. Underneath the coat of the assassin was a shirt in the breast pocket of which was a letter (Exh.EE). This letter gave particulars as to the name (Vanchi Aiyar) and native place (Shencottah) of the murderer and stated some reasons as the motive for the crime.

The post-mortem was held on the body of the assassin the next morning, and it was found that the man had committed suicide death being due to a bullet wound through the mouth the bullet lodging in th muscles of the neck, after having (Page33) passed through the spine. (P.W.37).

In consequence of the information contained in the letter ~~xxxx~~ orders were sent to the Inspector of Police, Tenkasi, on the same day 17th to go to Shencottah, communicate with the Shenkottah Police and make enquiries about the assassin, Vanchi Aiyar.

As a reault of the searches by these parties, and the enquiries made by them, two parties were sent out on the 19th one to Tuticorin under the Assistnat Superintendent of Police and the other under the Deputy Superintendent of Police (P.W.50) to Ottapidaram to make certain searches.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police, who reached Tuticorin at about 10 p.m. on the night of the 19th, went to the house of one K.V.Arumugam Pillay, at about 2 A.M., and told him that he was going to seal his house and put a guard over it with a view to searching it the next morning. Arumugam Pillay (P.W.39) then made a long statement, detaili[illegible] that he

knew about the commission of the crime and the secret history which preceded it. The house was searched the next morning, and certain incriminating documents were seized. As soon as the other searches in Tuticorin were over, the Assistant Superintendent of Police brought Arumugam Pillay into Tinnevelly and handed him over to the District Superintendent.

He was subsequently tendered a pardon by the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, under section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in consequence of his accepting it he has been examined as a witness (P.W.39) in this case. (Page No.36)

As a result of the search at Ottapidaram, the Deputy Superintendent of Police proceeded to Tuticorin, and searched the house of one O.Somasundaram Pillay, whom he had reason to suspect of complicity in the crime. He was also arrested and brought to Tinnevelly on the 22nd. Somasundaram Pillay was also tendered a pardon under section 337 Cr.P.C. by the District Magistrate, which he accepted. He has therefore been examined as Prosecution-Witness 49 in this case. (p.37)

8. These two men are residents of Tuticorin. They attended at Tuticorin the lectures of V.O.Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva, which preceded the Tinnevelly riots in 1908. They then commenced to subscribe to seditious papers from Pondicherry and to believe in, and be influenced, by, the ideas advocated by such writings. In april 1910, the second accused Sankarakrishna Aiyar went to Tuticorin and informed these two witnesses that one Nilakanta Brahmachari (accused 1) had come from Pondicherry to Tenkasi to hold a meeting, and asked them to attend it. Arumugam Pillay alone went as Somasundaram Pillay was prevented by work from doing so. He found Nilakanta in the house of Madathukadai Chidambaram Pillay. He was introduced by Sankarakrishna Aiyar (2nd accused) to three persons there whom he did not know before. They were Nilakanta(accused 1) Madathukadai Chidambaram Pillay (accused3) and Vande Mataram Subramania Aiyar (accused 14.)

Nilakanta took the witness aside by himself and told him that he was the contributor to the Pondicherry paper "Suryodaya" and that he had come to Tenkasi to convene a meeting, the purpose of which he proceeded to explain as follows: That persons such as V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva had tried to do good to the country by lectures, but that Government had punished them, as also men like them in Krishnaswamy Sarma and Moulvi Yakit Husain; that Bengalis had also manufactured bombs but that too was stopped by the conviction of many persons in the Midnapore and Alipore bomb-cases; and that the Collector of (Page No.37) Nasik and Babu Asutosh Biswas had been murdered with the result that many persosn were hanged for it; that the purpose of killing the English was to obtain Swaraj, and that they should drive the English out of the country. He then proceeded to describe the meeting which they were about to hold as the beginning of a new plan for effecting what they wanted, by means of a revolution similar to the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 and that they should gather together, select men in each village and town for the purpose, that these men should start a revolution all over the country and kill all Englishmen on the same day. The meeting which was to bring into existence one of such bands, then commenced, and after a preliminary discussion, in common, of the facts stated by Nilakantam to Arumugam, the former told the persons present (viz accused 2,3,14 and Arumugam) that they should all take an oath. Puja was offered to a picture of Kali, the goddess, by making offered to a picture of Kali the Goddess, by making offerings of sacred ashes and flowers to it. Some 'Kunkumum' (red powder) was then mixed in water, and each person present put a little of it into his mough and the picture of Kali was also sprinkled with it. The red liquid was said by Nilakantam, to be symbolical of the blood of the Englishman. Then a piece of paper was taken, on which was written an oath to the effect that the lives and the property of the persons taking the oath were dedicated for the purpose of obtaining Swaraj, that the secrets of the

of the society of which they were becoming members should not be divulged and that, if any one did so, he should be killed as Goshe in of Calcutta was killed, and that the drinking of the 'Kunkumum' water was symbolical of their drinking the blood of the Englishman. This was read by each of the persons present, in turn, and sealed by affixing their thumb impressions in blood from their thumbs, which had been cut previously. They were also given new names to conceal their identity in case any correspondence about this society should fall into the hands of the authorities. Accused 1,2,3,14, and Arumugam took the oath in this manner. (Page No37-39.)

9. Five or six months later, Sankarakrishnan (accused 2) again went to Tuticorin to make arrangements for a similar meeting by Nilakantam there. The latter arrived a day or two later from Tenkasi. Arumugam made all the necessary arrangements for their stay, and brought in recruits for the society. A meeting similar to the one at Tenkasi was held, and a similar oath was taken. Accused 1,2,4,5, Madasami Pillay (the absconding accused No.13) Arumugam Pillay and Somasundaram Pillay (P.W.49) alone were present at this meeting, and all of them took the oath here. This is, in brief the evidence as to the founding of a dangerous anarchical society within British territory, in Tenkasi and Tuticorin. The society had also branches in Shencottah and Ponalur - villages belonging to Travancore and lying close to Tenkasi the westernmost taluk of the Tinnevelly District. (Page 41)

Ramasamy Aiyar is a native of Sundarapandiapuram, whose connection with this society became known to the Police at a very early stage in the investigation.

On the 17th of August I tendered him a pardon, on the direction of the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, under section 337 of the criminal procedure Code. He accepted it, and has therefore been examined as Prosecution Witness No. 55 in this case. (Page 41)

His evidence goes to show that the society took root in Shencottah and Ponalur about August last year. He was ~~(Page 41)~~

travelling about the middle of 1910 in Travancore and Cochin, giving performances with a gramophone. [Page 43]

In his travels on this occasion he came to Alleppy, and met Hariharan Aiyar there. This was in the beginning of August last year. He stayed a few days there, and met Nilakantam, Madasami Pillay (the absconding accused No. 13.) Vanchi Aiyar Sankarakrishna Aiyar (accused 2) and Jagannatha Aiyangar (accused 6) He then went to Ponalur with Nilakantam, Vanchi Aiyar, Jagannatha Aiyangar (accused 6) Harihara Aiyar (accused 7), and two other men of Shencottah, namely Pichumani Aiyar (accused 15) and Dharamaraja Aiyar, who has since died by committing suicide while under arrest in connection with this case. Sankarakrishna Aiyar went there before them. All of them went to the house of Bapu Pillay (Accused 8) and spent some days, there, during which Nilakantam delivered lectures about Arabinda Ghose, Subramania Bharati, Bepin Chandra Pal, and Tilak describing them as true sons of 'Bharata Matha' (Mother India), and adding that if everyone would follow in their footsteps Swaraj could soon be obtained. (Page 43.) He further explained that Swaraj meant the driving of the English out of India, and ruling the country themselves. He also told them that societies similar to the gathering they were having at Ponalur, existed in Bombay, Baroda, Pondicherry, and other places, that guns and arms were ready in Pondicherry and that they could obtain these for killing and driving the English away. These lectures seem to have been merely for purposes of persuasion, and when they were over, a special meeting was held for the purpose of taking an oath as members of this society. Puja was offered to the Goddess Kali and an oath was taken in the same manner and much to the same effect as at the Tenkasi and Tuticorin meetings. The persons who took the oath were

Nilakantam	Accused	1.
Sankarakrishnan	,,	2.
Vanchi Aiyar		
Pichumani Aiyar	,,	15.
Harihara Aiyar	,,	7.
Jagannatha Aiyangar	,,	6.
Bapu Pillai	,,	8.
Desikachari	,,	9.
Dharmaraja Aiyar		(since deceased)

and the witness. The latter returned home to Sundarapandiapuram on the next day. (Page 43-45)

11. The witness was again in Shencottah in the month of Dhanus (December-January) of that year, and learnt there from Dharmaraja Aiyar that Vanchi Aiyar and Sankara Krishna Aiyar had gone to Pondicherry with the intention of going further north towards Madras to shoot some 'big Dorai'. Dharmaraja Aiyar also told him that he wondered whether they would do the crime secretly or whether they would bring them all into trouble. (Page 45)

On the latter's invitation he came again to Shencottah on his way home, and stayed with Harihara Iyer, While there, he attended a meeting of the society in the house of Savadi Arunachalam Pillay (accused 11) whom he had met before in the society of Nilakantam on his first visit to Shencottah, in August 1910,. This meeting was attended by

Arunachalam Pillay	Accused	11.
Chdambaram Pillay	,,	3.
Vanchi Aiyar		
Sankarakrishna Aiyar	,,	2
Jagannatha Aiyangar	,,	6.
Harihara Aiyar	,,	7.
Alagappa Pillay	,,	12.
Pichumani Aiyar	,,	15., Dharmaraja

Aiyar and the witness. He also met another man at the house of Arunachalam Pillai though he was not present at the meeting. He did not know this man's name then, but has identified him in Court as Sundaram Aiyar (P.W.66). This witness belongs to Kadayanallur, which is close to the village of Sankarakrishna Aiyar(accused 2). He was taken to this meeting by the latter, who explained to him on the way the necessity for joining their soeiety. He saw the persons mentioned above go into the house for the meeting and heard them sing songs in which he says the word 'swadeshi' occurred. He had been asked to wait outside on the pial by Sankarakrishna Aiyar, and he did so. The meeting was over at about

7 p.m. The door was then opened and Arunachalam Pillay asked him to join their society. He asked him what he was to do in case he joined, and was told that if he fully joined the society by taking a 'blood-oath', he would be told all the secrets of the society. This rather firghtened the witness and he went away. (P.47)

On the next evening there was a similar meeting in the house of Alagappa Pillai (accused 12.) who also lives in Shencottah. This was attended by

Arunachalam Pillai	accused	11
Vanchi Aiyar.		
Sankarakrishna Aiyar	"	2.
Harihara Aiyar	"	7.
Jagannatha Aiyangar	"	6.
Bapu Pillay	"	8.
Alagappa Pillay	"	12.
Pichumani Aiyar	"	15, Dharmaraja Aiyar

and the witness. (Page 49)

Tirumalaimuttu Pillai is a friend of Bapu Pillay. He subsequently met Vanchi Aiyar and Jagannatha Aiyangar in the company of Bapu Pillay in Pambuli. They asked him to join their society, and told him that he should take a 'blood-oath' to do so. He however refused to do so.

13. P.W.71, Venkatarama Aiyar belongs to Shencottah. He speaks to the existence of a society at Shencottah, of which he was to some extent a member to their getting papers from Pondicherry and reading them. He refused to take a blood-oath and therefore never became a full member of the society. (Page No. 49.)

14. This is the general history of the movement in Travancore. Though the society started there about the same time as at Tuticorin, it seems to have been much more active. This might have been due partly to the more active nature of the recruits obtained there, among whom were Vanchi Aiyar, whose home was at

Shencottah, and who was employed in Ponalur, and Sankarakrishna Aiyar (accused 2), whose native place was not far off; but the chief reason for the shifting of the centre of activity into Travancore must have been the far smaller chances of their work being discovered, or even taken serious notice, of, by the authorities of a native state. This is further evidenced by the fact that after the arrest of the men who were known clearly to be members of the society and the Travancore authorities were beginning to make further enquiries about others, two men committed suicide. One of them was Dharmaraja Aiyar of Shencottah who had already been noticed, and who took corrosive sublimate after his house had been searched, and before he was arrested. In the search of his house nothing incriminating was however found. (Page no. 51.)

The other was one Venkateswara Aiyar, a pleader of Ponalur. He had been sent for by the Superintendent of Police, Travancore, to appear before him on a certain morning. He was found that morning with gashes on his throat and chest, which were self-inflicted. He died a few hours later and in his dying declaration stated that he had been sent for by the 'Sahib', that he had heard evidence had been given against him of being a member of the society, but that he had attended the meeting only as some other witnesses had done, and that he too should be examined only as a witness. (Page no 51)

15. Nilakantam, the first accused is undoubtedly the founder ~~the~~ of the society here. (Page No. 51.)

(p. 53) The accused was both political preacher and anarchist leader at the time of his visit to various places. There is evidence to show that accused 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13,14 and 15 formally took a very solomn oath and joined the society. They showed keen interest in sedition of an extreme type. There is also evidence to show that persons who had not formally taken this oath were not permitted to take part in the secret meetings

of the society, whose members had to swear, among other things, not to divulge the inner purposes of the society. One such meeting at least was held in the house of Arunachalam Pillay, the 11th accused which he attended. (Page No.53).

It is also shown that the Brahmin members of the society the fundamental principle of which seems to have been to sink all differences of caste so far as the members of the society were concerned, ate with him, a Sudra, in his own house. (P.55).

21. This traces the history of the connection of all the accused with a society, which was formed for the explicit purpose of obtaining Swaraj. This term was explained to the members of the society by its founder to the ruling of India by the Indians after murdering and driving out the English from the country. Their society was to be the precursor of a general revolution, by which they intended to deprive H I S M A J E S T Y T H E K I N G E M P E R O R of the sovereignty of British India, and it was contemplated to murder European Officials generally to achieve this. In pursuance of this conspiracy, one of the members of the society murdered a European Official in the person of the late Mr. R.W.D'E. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, on the 17th of June last. All the accused have therefore been charged with offences under sections 302,107,and 111 and 121A of the Indian Penal Code. (Page-59)

Vanchi Aiyar came to Tinnevelly on the night of the 13th June (P.W.59.) He stayed in the Hundi-Shop of T.S.C.V.' in Tinnevelly from the 14th of June to the morning of the 17th when he left it with Sankarakrishna Aiyar accused 2) to catch the train by which the late Collector Mr. Ashe travelled. Sankarakrishna Aiyar joined Vanchi Aiyar in Tinnevelly on the 16th, and slept with him in the Hundi-shop on that night. They were both seen together again going to the Railway Station on the morning of the murder (P.W.12.) They were seen together on the platform just before the murderer fired the shot, by P.W.18 and 19, the sons of the Station Master at Maniyach. Sankarakrishna Aiyar stood close by when the shot was fired and was seen to look into the First-Class -Com

compartment after the shot was fired, and to run away (P.W.18,19, and 22.) (Page No. 59.)

Thus there is no doubt as to his identity. The evidence that he was an important member of the society with Vanchi ~~that~~ Aiyar has already been discussed. All these facts establish beyond all doubt that he abetted the murder of the Collector by Vanchi Aiyar on the 17th of June, by being present and aiding Vanchi Aiyar. He has therefore been charged under sections 302,107 and 114 of the Indian Penal code as well. (Page 61)

24. The complaints in these cases were filed before the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, who transferred them to this Court. On his taking cognisance of them and the subsequent transfer, the Government in the interests of peace and good order, directed in its orders, G.O. Nos. 1289 and 1290, dated the 10th of August and the 15th of August respectively that the provisions of Part I of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (XIV of 1908) shall apply to the proceedings in this Court. The cases have therefore been tried under the provisions of that Act, and I hereby direct under section 6 (b) of the Act that all the accused be committed to the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE of MADRAS for trial. (Page 59-63.)

~~12~~ 315

CHARGE.

(Sections 221,222 and 223 Cr.P.C.)

I,

A.Mcg. C.Tampoe, Sub-Divisional Magistrate,

Tinnevelly hereby charge you

1. Nilakanta alias Brahmachari
2. Sankarakrishna Aiyar
3. Madathukadai Chidambaram Pillay.
4. Muthukumaraswamia Pillay
5. Subbayya Pillay
6. Jaganatha Aiyangar
7. Harihara Aiyar.
8. Bapu Pillay alias Ramaswami Pillay.
9. V.Desikachari.
10. Vembu Aiyar alias Mahadevax Aiyar.
11. Savadi Arunachalam Pillay.
12. Alagappa Pillai
13. (Absconded)
14. Vandemataram Subramania Aiyar.
15. Pichumani Aiyar alias Venkatachalam Aiyar.

as follows;-

1st, that you between the first day of January 1910 and the seventeenth day of June 1911, at Tenkasi, Tuticorin, Shencottah, Ponalur Ottapidaram and elsewhere, conspired to wage war against HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR of India, and to attempt to wage war against HIS ~~M~~ MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR, and further conspired to deprive HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR OF the sovereignty of British India, and further conspired to overawe by means of criminal force, or the show of criminal force, the Government of India, and the Government of Madras,

and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 A of the Indian Penal code, and I hereby direct that you be tried by the High Court of JUDICATURE OF MADRAS. Secondly, That you at the same time and the same places abetted the murder of one Robert William D'Estcourt Ashe, late Collector of the District of Tinnevelly by one Vanchi Aiyar on the seventeenth day of June 1911 by engaging in a conspiracy for the murder of European official.

and that you thereby committed offences punsihable under sections 302, 107 and 111 of the Indian Penal Code and I hereby direct that yoube tried by the High Court of JUDICATURE OF MADRAS.(Page 89-91)

C H A R G E.

(Sections 221, 222 and 223 Cr.P.C.)

I,

A.McG. C.Tampoe, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tinnevelly,

hereby charge you

Sankarakrishna Aiyar.

as follows:-

That you on the seventeenth day of June 1911 at Maniyachi Railway Station abetted the murder of one Robert William D'Estcourt Ashe, late collector of the District of Tinnevelly, by one Vanchi Aiyar by conspiring with the said Vanchi Aiyar, and by being present and aiding the said Vanchi Aiyar.,

and thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 302,107 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code, and I hereby direct that you be tried by the High Court of Judicature of Madras.(P.93.)

K.Sivagaminalla Pillai son of Kuttilingam Pillai - cultivation - Shencottah - Age 28. -

Sworn under Sec. 164 , C.P.C.

Vanchi Iyer came to my house in Shencottah and asked me to rent the upstair of my house for the occupation of a Swamiar a 'periya manushan' for five days. I agreed for a rental of Re One. The next day Vanchi aiyar, the peria manushan and another brahmin came and occupied the upstairs of my house and remained there for five days. Then Chavadi Arunachalam Pillai, Alagappa Pillai, Dharma Raju Iyer and Vanchi Iyer used to come and visit the Swamiar. They used to shut themselves in the upstair rooms and talk. One day I asked Vanchi what they were talking about. He said they were talking Swadesi matters. I asked what Swadeshi matters. He said only if you join our company and take an oath I can tell you about these things.in detail. I saw the swami and can identify him if I see him. He was below 30 years of age. I did not ascertain his name then. They all left the house on the 6th day. They left the house without telling me

and without giving the key of the house. An~~other~~ hour afterwards I asked Dharamaraja Iyer who the Swami was who came to the house. He said his name was Nilakantam Brahmachari. (Page 121-123.)

319

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS RELATING TO THE TINNEVELLY RIOT AND THE AHSE MURDER CASE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF BUNDLE NO.3.

This Bundle contains daily reports of the police investigation party in the Ashe murder case.

COPY OF A THREATENING LETTER TO MR. ASHE.

OM.

VANDEMATHARAM.

WE HEAR that you have meddled with the Swadesi concerned established at Tuticorin by Srijut V.O .Chidambaram Pillai, the man who deliberately brought out this big concern to the broad day light. Simply because he was directed by the Almighty Father to sacrifice even his life on the altar of immortal fame by holding forth his helping hand towards his suffering fellow country men; and we hear do intimate to you that such a concern must not be subject to be wound up at this ~~(P.T.O.)~~ juncture when its founder of Tuticorin fame is incarcerating in the Coimbatore Jail.

With all these warnings if you persist in what you have undertaken (viz) in winding up the company, then be sure that you will be in danger of being shot sooner or later.

Yours truly,

B.M.A. Members.

(true copy) (Page No. 33)

<u>NILAKANTA ALIAS NARAIN DUBE.</u>

This man has a number of aliases, Nilakanta Aiyar, Nilakanta Bramachari, Narayana Govindadu Bai, Narayana Govinda Duboi, Govinda Narayanan and Nilakanda Datta, and styles himself a journalist. He seems to have fled and settled in Pondicherry when prosecutions for sedition were instituted in 1908. He is said

to be a follower of Subramania Bharati and has described himself as a Sub-editor of the "India."

2. In 1908 he lectured all over the Tinnevelly district before the disturbances there. He also delivered some seditious lectures in the Chingleput district after the riots. After the disturbances he was again seen in the Tinnevelly district moving about between various places such as Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.

3. He appears to be penniless and without influence, though he reported that his father was one Nilakanta Ganesa, a partner of Kammath and Co., dealers in furniture in the Madras City. This is apparently false as he appears to be a Brahmin of Shiyali, he also states of himself that he studied up to the B.A. standard. He is now about 25 years of age.

4. In january this year returned from Pondicherry and stayed in Madras for three weeks and then returned to Pondicherry.

(PageNo. 35-37)

Selected EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS RELATING TO THE TINNEVELLEY RIOT AND THE ASHE MURDER CASE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF BUNDLE No.4.

This bundle contains the description of witnesses in the Ashe murder case.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE, TINNEVELLY.

---- --- ----

Preliminary Register Case Nos. 3,4,5,6 of 1911.

Deposition of 2nd Witness for Prosecution.

Name Chkaravarti Aiyangar P.S.

Calling. First Grade Pleader.

Dated 18th August 1911.

I am a first Grade Pleader practising in Cuddalore, and I live in New Town, Cuddalore. Early last year I had occasion to pass through Pondicherry.

I found that the room was then in the occupation of a stranger. I got into conversation with him. He told me that his name was Nilakantam. He told me that the moderates were the enemies of the land, and that he and his party were the friends of India as the moderates were begging cowardly and a petitioning body of people. He instanced the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswamy Aiyar, delivered at Cuddalore on the subject of the coming Congress in 1908. (Page 21-23.)

He went on to say that force was the salvation of India. I said that he and his doctrines were ruining the land, and that it would be calamitous. He swore that the moderates would reckoned with and would answer their lives with their blood, when the extremists came into the land triumphant. He also said that that day was fast approaching. (Page 23)

He ended the conversation by striking the ground with clenched fist, and declaring that India will and shall be free within ten years. I told him that it was horrible to me to hear such mad and bad language. He then got furious, said 'Call me mad', and flung a book on the ground in front of me. It was a

red book. I picket it up, and read on it the title 'The war of Indian Independence'. It was a copy of this book. He told, me, look and see what India did in 1857. I told him that it was a proscribed book, and intended to poison the mind. He mocked me, and called the book, the Gospel of India's freedom. I protested and asked him to leave me alone. In the end I had to leave him on account of his language and his views. (Page 23.)

I spoke to Bharati about the conversation of Nilakantam the night before, and asked him as an elderly man to check him. Bharati then replied that he was not there to check him, but to teach me. He then spoke in an anarchist's strain, and declared that India will and shall be free within ten years.

By an anarchist's strain, I mean that force would be used against the British, violence employed to overthrow the Government and that the enemies of their party would be killed. In consequence of this meeting and the condition of affairs in Pondicherry, I drove straight off to Cuddalore. (Page No. 25)

--- --- ---

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE OF TINNEVELLY.

Preliminary Register Case Nos. 3,4,5,6 of 1911.

Deposition of 49th witness for Prosecution.

Name. Somasundaram Pillai.

Calling Vakil's gumastah.

The proceedings began by Nilakantam speaking to me in the presence of the rest, and telling me that Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva, Krishnaswamy Sarma lectured but nothing came out of it, that Government arrested them and sent them to jail that some tried to publish in newspapers but we have not obtained Swadeshi and swaraj by that or by lectures, and that in consequence we have devised a new plan for that purpose, namely to hold secret meetings in all big towns and villages and arrange to kill ~~secret meetings in all big towns and villages and arrange to kill~~ all Europeans as was done in the mutiny of 1857. Sankarakrishnan also spoke at the meeting. We took the Kali picutre. We mixed sandal wood paste and Kunkumam in water

and after dipping some flowers in the mixture, we offered them to the Kali. Nilakantam told us that this red liquid which was thrown was the blood of the English and that it was thrown as a sacrifice to Bharata Matha. By Bharata Matha I understood the Goddess whom we worshipped at the meeting. I knew that Bharata Matha meant 'mother India'. Some Vande Mataram songs were sung by Sankara Aiyar from memory. (Page 215.)

A half sheet of white paper was taken, some ten lines of Bande Matram songs were written on it, and underneath was written, 'To establish swaraj in India, we should drive the English from India. We should kill them wherever we met them; for this purpose sacrifice our bodies, souls and property. ~~Exxdkmmxlfxmmx~~ We should not marry as marriage would be a hindrance to the carrying out of these objects, and that if anyone when arrested by Government should divulge the names of the members of the society or its existence he should be killed as Goshein of Calcutta was killed and would go to perdition'. Some names were written on the paper, they were not the names of the persons present. It was explained to us by Nilakantam, that if we were to correspond with each other as members of the society with ~~out~~ our real names and any of such correspondence were seized by the authorities, we should get [illegible] trouble and we should therefore take other names. (Page 21[illegible]

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE OF TINNEVELLY.

PRELIMINARY REGISTER CASE Nos. 3,4,5,6 of 1911.

DEPOSITION OF 71st Witness for Prosecution.

Name. P.S.Venkataramier.

Calling. Contractor.

They spoke to me about the society which I had agreed to join. Dharmaraja Aiyar asked me whether I wished to join. I told him that I wished to join, and asked why they do not enter my name and let me go away. He told me that mere entry was not enough, and that something has to be done, and asked to

~~waitxaxkikkkaxxxkxwaitedxand~~

to wait a little. I waited and Pichumani wanted me to wash my hands and feet. I washed my hands and feet, and then Pichumani blind-folded me with a 'mundu' (a piece of cloth). He then took me into another room. He gave me a book and asked me to take an oath. I took the oath. Dharmaraja Aiyar repeated to me the words of the oath, and I repeated them. The words were that I shall join the society, be a brother to the other members, render to them all help and keep secret the matters of the society, and that if I revealed any of it I should go to perdition as if I had killed a rishi. I had never taken an oath like this before.

My bandage was then removed. I saw Dharmaraja Aiyar Vanchi Aiyar, and Pichumani Aiyar in the room. Vanchi Aiyar came up to me, said that I am a brother of his, shook me by the hand and took me to a seat.

Before the bandage was removed I took another oath with a lighed candle in my hand. The words of that oath were the same as the other one. I agreed to pay a subscription of one rupee per month. He told me that he would describe to me the other matters of the society later, but that for the present I should know that the name of the society was Bharata Matha society that members of the society should greet each other with the words 'Bande Matharam' and use the words Bharata Matha sahayam, in their letters to each other. (Page 295-297)

Judicial Department.

D.O. dated 11-8-1911.

Confidential.

My dear Gillman,

Thomas writing on the 8th instant said: "The case will be taken up on the 16th and should be over in the lower court by the first week in September". With reference to this, I am desired to express the hope of the Government that the case

will not take nearly so long as Thomas anticipates. There is no cross-examination in the lower court and if the evidence is ready it can be recorded continuously until the record is finished. That should take at the outside a few days. The Government are anxious to bring the cases to trial as soon as possible. (Page ~~327~~ 367)

Yours sincerely,

Tinnevelly Bridge

14th August 1911.

CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Stewart,

I do not agree with Thomas's statement, ~~I,~~ quoted in your D.O. of the 11th instant, that the priliminary inquiry before Tampoe will run on into the first week of September. I am of opinion that it should not take more than a week and should be completed about the 23rd instant. The High Court will of course allow the accused a reasonable time to prepare their difences, and will, I hope, post the trial for the middle of September. The sooner the trial comes on the better, for the witnesses are already being threatened, and there can be no doubt that streneous efforts will be made to get at them, when the copies of the evidence have been given to the accused at the close of the priliminary inquiry. Government may rest ~~not~~ assured that they are not more non-anxious than I am to have the priliminary inquiry concluded at the earliest possible date, and that I have made all arrangements to this end. (Page 369.)

326.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS RELATING TO THE TINNEVELLY RIOT AND THE ASHE MURDER CASE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF BUNDLE NO. 5.

This bundle contains statements of the witnesses etc, in the Ashe murder case and the Sullivan Corruption case.

Page

British Consulate,
Pondicherry.
September 17th 1911.

Dear Sir Harold Stuart,

This morning the Telegraph Master came to consult me about a wire which V.S.Subramania Aiyer sent to 'Cama' 25 Rue Ponthier, Champs Elysees, Paris. It ran thus " British Police flocking Pondicherry threaten forcing Aiyer out, Act immediately' He told me this wire was checked on the frontier at Karachi, and returned to this office, and wished to know if he should return it to the sender. In case he did so he though V.S.Aiyer might resort to a code and get the wire through to England and from there to Paris. I told him to consult the Director of Telegraphs, Madras. I am writing to you about this as I mentioned something about V.S.Aiyer. in my last diary. (Page 85.)

Yours sincerly,
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Strictly Confidential

Copy of D.O. dated (Quilon) 30' July, 1911 from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the Ag. Diwan of Travancore:-

Some time ago, shortly before you left Trivandrum to visit Shencottah and Punalur, you will remember that I told you that my Government had grounds for complaining of the attitude of Mr. Mahadeva Aiyer towards the enquiries which are being made in connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe and that I should strongly oppose his return to the Quilon Division on the expiry of his leave. The circumstance which I mentioned as most unsatisfactory was his with-holding from Mr. George information which he had

received about the dissemination of seditious literature. I also informed you that there was a very general impression that the sudden withdrawal of the Ag. Tahisildar of Punalur who had rendered real assistance to Mr. George was due to or was hastened by Mr. Mahadeva Aiyer. Some days ago I received information of a much more serious act namely that he had so brow-beaten a man who had appeared before him for the express purpose of giving information about the dissemination of seditious literature that the man fainted in Court and no statement was recorded from him. An accusation of this kind against an officer holding one of the most responsible posts in His Highness' service was a matter of such gravity that I refrained from bringing it to your notice till I could verify it. I now learn that the incident occurred on 3rd july at the Palace Chuthram, Shencottah, that the man abused was N.Subramanyam, Proverthi Accountant, Punalur, and that in consequence of the harsh treatment he then received he fainted and was carried in a senseless condition into the verandah. Subramanyam had given information to the Police and was ready to repeat it to Mr. Mahadeva Aiyer, the District Magistrate. I am informed that as a result of this treatment he refused to speak.

The Darbar will realise if my information is correct, the full gravity of the condition of affairs which it discloses.(P.115) His Highness has repeatedly assured my Government and me that he has issued instructions that his officers should act in fullest co-operation with the British officers and I gratefully acknowledge the readiness with which His Highness has sanctioned proposals which I considered woule conduce to more efficient enquiry. But I find His Highness' intentions are frustrated by a highly placed officer who not only disregards his orders but is apparently bent on defeating the efforts of the Police. I desire again to draw the attention of the Darbar to the very serious situation in which it will place itself if it allows its officers to disobey the clear orders issued to them and to emphasise the fact that if

such conduct is allowed to pass unnoticed, it will be impossible for His Highness' Darbar as a whole to dissociate itself form the condemnation which that conduct will inevitably draw upon itself. I request therefore that the Darbar will have regular enquiry made into this matter and take such notice of the officer's conduct as the result may warrant. (117)

(True Copy)

RESIDENT.

329

SE XTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS RELATING
THE TINNEVELLY RIOT AND THE ASHE MURDER CASE
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ABSTRACT OF BUNDLE NO.6.

This bundle contains C.I.D. reports from Pondicherry on the activities of the Indian Political extremists in Pondicherry.

Yesterday I sent a copy of above ~~of the~~ threatening letters received by Mr. Ashe. It appears that that letter was addressed to the Public Prosecutor Tinnevelly and handed over by him to Mr. Ashe. (Page 1)

The threatening letter received by Mr. Ashe is as below.

OM.

Vande Mataram.

"We members of the Bharatamata association do hereby warn you to the following effect:-

Don't interfere into any public concern. If you be stubborn, inspite of this warning then your head will be smashed to pieces within a short time". (Page 3)

Yours truly,

Bharata Matha Association
Members.

Office of the
Deputy Inspector General of Police
C.I.D. and Railways.
Dated the 29-7-1911.

Dear Sir Harold Stuart.

Gillman is writing to you about the Pondi-
cherry seditionists. I think that whatever is done, no attempt
should be made to mix them up with the present conspiracy case ~~of~~ or
Ashe's murder. In the particular connection there is extremely
like evidence against V.V.S. Aiyar or any of the ~~orders.~~ others.
I thought it would be much more satisfactory to get the
present case though before taking any steps against them. We
could then have put up evidence actually recorded in court which
could have carried more weight than more of which we can now put up.
I had already explained this at length to the D.C.I.

It is however very desirable that we should be able to
arrest the 4 members. 1. V.V.S. Aiyar. 2. C.S.Subramania Bharati
3. Nagaswami. 4. S.Srinivasa chari. If the Pondicherry autho-
rities turn them out of Pondicherry. I do not think it is at all
likely that they will do this for a long time, if at all, and I
think that ~~Punga~~ Papa Rao is undly sanguine about it.

It is as well to be prepared and I have made a summary
of evidence and sent to my office for papers on record them. I
will put up a full report asking for warrants ~~made~~ under sec. 124A as
soon as I get there. There is a very clear case against V.V.S.
Iyer and he might possibly be charged under Sec. 121. The case

against the others is weaker, but there are plenty of grounds for the issue of warrants. It is above on the respectively that matter. There is no evidence against S.N.Tirumalachari and there are no other man of any importance. (p75-75b)

Yours sincerely,

(Page no 75)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Tinnevelly Bridge.
29th July 1911.

My Dear Stuart,

I have first just received your D.O. of the 27th instant intimating that Government considers that the case against V.V.S. aiyar should be worked up at once. Steps have already been taken to do so.

Papa ~~Panka~~ Row Naidue has arrived here with the information that the Pondicherry authorities are anxious to kick out the anarchist gang holding them responsible for the murders that have recently been committeed there. Representations were made by the Governor to Paris on the subject and I understand from Papa Rao that in reply to an interpellation in the French Chamber the Minister stated that the question of holding the gang was under consideration . The Minister also appears to have addressed the Governor, and Papa Row thinks that they really mean business. I am not so certain of this, but as there is pandemonium in Pondichery just now owing to the presence of the Anarchists, it may be that the authorities will do something to stop it. At any rate it behoves us to be ready to arrest V.V.S. Aiyar and co. if they are compelled to quit Pondicherry.

Prior to the receipt of your letter I had a conference with Thomas and Papa Row this morning. Thomas prepared a note of the evidence available against V.V.S.Aiyar, Subramania Bharati Srinivasachari and Nagaswami, and Papa Row is going up to the C.I.D. Office tomorrow to get and bring down the history streets of these men and any other information which he can pick up there. The evidence which we have at present is not sufficient to justify

of any of the three men either for the abetment of Ashe's murder or even for participation

a prosecution / in the conspiracy, as the facts that Vanchi Aiyar met V.V.S.Iyer at Pondicherry and came away from there with a revolver are not adequate proof of either charge. But there will, I think be quite among the material on which to apply for the sanction of Government to prosecute V.V.S.Aiyar under S 121A or S 124 A, or both and the others under S 124 A. The cases would be distinct from those now on hand. If sanction is obtained warrants can be issued which may be executed if the men have to leave Pondicherry.

I have recognised that the present case should not be delayed on account of any action which it is proposed to take against the Pondicherry lot. (Page No. 77-81.)

Yours sincerely,

SD. x x x x x x x x

The most dangerous persons in Pondicherry are

1. V-V.S. Aiyar.
2. C.S.Subramania Bharati.
3. Nagaswami Iyer.
4. S.Srinivasa Chari.

I know of no others whom it is likely that the French Government will expel on account of their sedition as concerns the British Government, or against whom it is advisable to proceed.

2. V.V.S.Aiyar was one of the Indian House group in London, and an intimate friend of Savarkar. He fled to Paris after Savarkar's arrest, and came to Pondicherry via Bombay in the disguise of a Mohemadan in December 1910.

3. The other men went from Madras to Pondicherry in September 1910, with the "India" Press and newspaper. These belonged to M.P.Tirumalachari, who transferred them to S.Srinivasa Chari in November 1908, C.S. Bharati and Nagaswami Iyer have been connected with this and other papers ever since.

This group of men associate in Pondicherry with Bengalis and others, and with Arabindo Ghose. They are responsible for nearly all the seditious literature imported into the Presidency, and are openly anarchists.

5. I subjoin an account of the evidence against each of them which is sufficient to justify an application to Government to sanction the laying of a complaint against them under section 124A. Other evidence will be available, particularly against V.V.S. Aiyar which would make out very strong case against him.

6. In the case of the other three the principal, if not the only evidence against them is that they were instrumental in publishing in Pondicherry and disseminating from it through British India, seditious newspapers which were proscribed by Government after the new Press Act became law. There will be no difficulty in proving that they were connected with the "India" and that this paper was very seditious long before it was proscribed. In proof of this, I would point to extracts from the 'India' published in the weekly Madras Newspaper Reports to be found as under:--

Year 1909. Pages. 416,420,658,720,766,906,1063,1067.

Year.1910. " 306,307,336,509,511. (PageNo.111)

EVIDENCE AGAINST V.V.S. AIYAR.

1. He posted from Europe a copy of the 'Indian War of Independence' which was proscribed by Government on 22nd June 1909.

2. He posted from Europe a letter to the Guru of the Sringeri. The letter to the Guru is grossly seditious.

3. 5. He wrote a 'History of Garibaldi' in Tamil which was published under his own name in 1910 in Pondicherry and was proscribed by Government in G.O.No. 1403 Judicial dated 15 September 1910.

4. 6. He sent by a messenger in 1911 to Postal Head Clerk Srinivasaiyangar of the British Post Office in Pondicherry two copies of the Bande Mataram (proscribed in G.O. 592 d 18-4-10 conta[illegible]ing openly seditious matter.

7. He openly advocated violence in Pondicherry in Decembe[r]

8. Other evidence against him is believed to be available in connection with the Nasik case and the doings of Savarakar but it is submitted that the above evidence is sufficient to justify the issue of a warrant under section section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. (Page No. 113-115.)

EVIDENCE AGAINST C.S.BHARATI.

1. Bharati was conducting the 'India' newspaper and also the "Vijaya" both of which have been proscribed by Government. He is also an associate of V.V.S. Aiyar and the whole group get in an circulate seditious literature from abroad.

It is proved by the sworn statement of Mr. Chakravarti that C.S.Bharati professed anarchism in Pondicherry. (Page No. 117)

I think H.D. should again see the Bande Mataram, Madame Cama's paper, for April and May 1911. She boldly puts her name and Paris address as usual on the front page of these ultra murderous issues. Our most bitter and dangerous enemies are now safely ensconced in Paris, Pondicherry and Chandernagore and this seems unsatisfactory in view of the entente with france. I do not forget our great debt to France over the Extradition of Savarkar.

We have not yet received detailed reports of the connection of Pondicherry seditionists with the Ashe murder but the Madras police have wired that the Pondicherry connection is established. I may note that in my opinion it would be better than no thing to have the seditiounists moved out of their haunts in French territory. We might find it more difficult to watch them in new places but all 3 present haunts are so situated that they form easy vantage grounds for the campaign against us: and our watch cannot be made repressive. From our point of view I wo[illegible]uld sooner have Krishnavarma and Madame Cama in Geneva or Brussels [illegible] than in Paris which is so very accessible to Indians in England [illegible] on the way to and from India. The Socialists party in the F[illegible]n Chamber would, I think, be up in arms if the French Chamb[illegible]d, ~~I think, be up in arms if the French~~ Govt.

government began to move against the Indian revolutionaries Paris, Chandernagore & Pondicherry + but such an attitude would surely be a sorry confession of weakness on the part of a civilized Govt, in view of Madame Cama's frankly murderous views publicly expressed. The whole situation has not been clearly brought out in the Anglo-Indian or English press and I do not think we have so far done the utmost possible in the matter. I imagine the India Office sees the Bande Mataram but cannot move without a strong expression of public opinion in England behind it. Could not that be worked up? The iron is surely hotter than usual now in view of the approaching visit of H.M. the King and of the murder of Mr. Ashe. What would the English public think of these "Bande Mataram" which came out on the eve of the Coronation in London?

In India we have Madame Cama's associates and disciples dotted about the country: V.V.S. Aiyar in Pondicherry: R.M.Khan in Nabha; the Misses Nowroji in Bombay: W.Phadke in Sholapur; Harnam Singh in Amritsar; K.P.Jaiyaswal in Calcutta: S.H.Khan in Lahore; Chanjeri Rao in Madras Presidency: Dr. Rajan, Chatterbhuj, Koregaaonkar, Srikrishnan and many others. It is a very difficult task for us to say exactly what amount of harm each one of these people does in India. As a rule on return from Europe the Camaite is for some time in such personal fear that he professes reform and keeps quiet but in most cases this is purely a matter of temprary expediency: he disarms the Government and saves himself.

If it should turn out that V.V.S. Aiyrar had an important share in the Ashe murder, as has been hinted, then I think the case for a diplomatic move with France will be a strong one. Meanwhile I think the whole matter is worthy of the special consideration of the Government of India. (Page No. 183-185)

Sd/- C.R.Cleveland
24-6-1911.

H.D. (Hon. Mr. Earle by name).

We had better wait till we hear about V.S.Aiyar. See A above.

Sd/-A. Earle

24-6-11.

+ and this consideration may perhaps induce a non possumus attitude on the part of the French govt.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Judicial Dept.

D.O. No. 3997-1, dated 4-9-1911.

My dear Earle,

In the course of the inquiry into the Tinnevelly murder especially in connexion with its ramifications in Pondicherry, it has come to the notice of the Madras Government that Deputy Superintendent, Pauparao Nayudu is employed in this Presidency by the Director of Criminal Intelligence without being in any way subordinate to any Provincial police officer. One deplorable result of this arrangement has been that the local police officials appear to have felt that they had little or no responsibility for keeping a watch upon the activities of the seditious agitators who have taken refuge in Pondicherry. Another result is that letters from and to the Pondicherry refugees have been obtained by Pauparao Nayudu and forwarded in original to the Director of Criminal Intelligence. Pauparao has kept the local C.I.D. informed both of what he is doing and of the information obtained, but in the opinion of the Governor in Council this is not sufficient, and I am desired to urge very strongly that he should be placed under the orders of the Deputy I.G. in charge of the Provincial C.I.D. who will forward promptly to the Director of Criminal Intelligence all information obtained both by Pauprao Nayudu and by his own agents. We regard the situation in Pondicherry as one of serious danger and the Madras Government are fully prepared accept complete responsibility for watching the activities of the seditious persons who have taken refuge there and for adopting measures to prevent their plans coming to a successful fruition. They feel convinced, however, that there must be no divided responsibility and they would prefer that Pauparao Nayudu should be removed altogether rather than that he should be permitted to remain without being subordinate to the local police officers. I am desired to add that they have no complaint whatever against Pauparao Nayudu personally: he has merely followed the instrucutions that had been given to him. He has not obtained much information

of value of late and as stated above, his presence on this duty has had a tendency to ~~xxxx~~ make our own police relax their efforts to obtain information since they all seem to have regarded this to be the duty of Pauparao. We have received information that, for some months before Ashe's murder classes in revolver shooting were being held in Pondicherry, the attendance on Sundays rising to as many as 35 persons. The target was a figure of a European and lectures were given explaining that the object of this instruction was the assassination of the Europeans in the British service and the freeing of India from British rule. It is believed that Ashe's murderer precipitated matters by his impetuosity and that the intention was to murder a number of officers in the Tinnevelly district at some later date. It is also believed that thse these Pondicherry anarchists are metitating a campaign of assassination at the time of the Durbar. They are certainly continuing their revolver practice and a considerable number of revolvers and pistols have been imported from France. You will thus see how serious the situation is and how important it is that there should be no divided responsibility in the matter of watching it. (Page No. 233-237a)

Yours sincerely

Sd. x x x x x

CONFIDENTIAL.

Home Department,

D.O. No. 682, Political.

Simla, the 29th September 1911.

My dear Stuart,

In reply to your demi-official letter No. 3997 Judicial dated the 4th September 1911, I am desired to say that, in deference to the wishes of the Government of Madras, Deputy Superintendent Pauparao Nayudu will now be withdrawn from duty in the Madras Presidency. At the same time I am to point out that the Government of India have read with some surprise the passages in your letter which appear to imply that the employment of the Deputy Superintendent under the direct orders of the Director, Criminal Intelligence,

only came to the notice of the Government of Madras, in the course of the enquiry into the ~~xxxxx~~ Tinnevelly murder and its ramifications in Pondicherry. I need only refer you to the Director, Criminal Intelligence's letters Nos. 5866, dated 24th August 1910 and 6105, dated 2nd September 1910 to Sir William Meyar to make it clear that the Government of Madras had this information throughout.

2. The Government of India have also, I am to say, observed with regret the manner in which the Madras Government have allowed the serious state of affairs, described in your letter, to develop, notwithstanding the fact that, on receipt of information Pampa Rao, the Director of Criminal Intelligence had in a series of demi-official letters to Sir William Meyer and yourself as noted in the margin, pressed upon the Madras Government the necessity for vigilance against the activities of the seditious party in Pondicherry.

No. 3050 dt. 6-5-10.
No.3904 dt. 9-6-10.
No. 5070 dt. 27-7-10.
No. 5866 dt.24-8-10.
No.6902 dt. 8-10-10.
No.6105 dt. 2-9-10.
No.6725 dt.29-9-10.
No.2806 dt. 2-6-11.

3. The Government of India are glad that the Madras Government have now realised the situation and their responsibility for keeping a close watch in future in Pondichery. Should the Madras Government require the assistance of the Government of India by reason of the place being French Territory, this will readily be granted. The Madras Government will doubtless consider the propriety of retaining the services of the present Consul in Pondicherry. He does not appear to have furnished the help and information which might have been expected from him. (Page 261)

Yours sincerely.

A. Earle.

I have tried to find material for an effective reply to this subject but although Mr. Earle's statements are exaggerated it must, I am afraid, be admitted that our arrangements for watching the intercourse between our people and the Pondicherry Extremists were incomplete and ill-devised. I would therefore make no reply to the D.O.

338

ll considered the local Police had not watched Pondi sufficiently. They jealous of Rao, and never took to responsibilities until we sent for him ... to him. Police have been to much to blame.

2. The suggestion about getting rid of Colonel Remmick is for orders. Perhaps the best plan would be to send for him and tell him plainly that if he cannot keep us better informed of what is going on in Pondicherry he will have to go. I am not sure that it will be easy to find a successor. (Page 263)

- - - -

339

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. RE[illegible]TS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT. (1905-1911)

SELECTION OF POLICE ABSTRACTS OF INTELLIGENCE. (1905-[illegible])

XXXXXX

(B) Tinnevelly, 30-9-05. A meeting in connection with the Swadeshi agitation was held on the 23rd September in Tinnevelly Town. M.R.Ramakrishna Aiyar of this district who recently returned to Tinnevelly after an absence of 10 years in Madras, is at the bottom of the movement. A notice issued by him is enclosed. The sentiments express[ed] at the meeting feferred [to are] reported t[o ha]ve been quite loy[al].

[C]OPY OF THE [NOTI]CE.

"The war of the future is a Commercial War"

Wake up! Wake up!

O! SLUMBEROUS IND! . . . .

Wake Up!!

Be not a traitor to self,. Give up Foreign Manufactures and use those of thy country, for therein only lies the true salvation of thy country and thy own betterment.'

Next to food is clothing.

Encourage Indian weaving industry.

Vital statistics show that more weavers are dying for want of organised labour.

Establish Handloom Factories.

Remember the fame of your old Dacca muslins and begin to revive your dying industry by persistant efforts.

By Foreign cotton goods alone, Mother Ind is drained of more than 300 millions of rupees per annum from her simple innocent children.

Under this head alone, India pays annually one rupee per head of her populations.

Young aspirants should divert their attention to Handlooms which compete with Powerlooms even in Western countries where labour is dear and raw materials are to be imported.

~~Foreign~~

First requisite for cotton industry is raw cotton, of which enough is grown and more can be grown in India.

Open your eyes and improve your cotton cultiv[illegible] manufacture your cotton goods.

Revival of this old industry will save mill[illegible]

Every Indian should work with heart and so[illegible]

Introduce up-to-date labour-saving hand-lo[illegible] your production of cotton goods.

Go on with your work sincerely without a[illegible]

Never will there be any failure in your [illegible]

Give up foreign goods gradually as you increase your own productions.
Oftentimes it is said that Indians lack in enterpri
O! brethren! falsify this statement by earnest ef
Do not wait till to-morrow since a minute wasted, wasted for ever.
Surely, All-pervading Almighty will help those who h themselves.

'Be determined and never lose heart, and time will devise means to meet all thy demands and requirements.'

Full information about weaving can be had from :-

P.R.Lakshmanarama Aiyar,

Medalist and Government Diplomate in Commerce

Tinnevelly Town.

"Arise ! AWAKE!! or be for ever fallen."

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention".

=====

1047(a) Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-Division) 30-9-05. The Assistant Superintendent of Police reports

The swadeshi movement in the Tinnevelly district (Paragraph 1036(a) current)

"The Tuticorin Swadeshi boycott movement reported last week has collapsed, chiefly, I believe owing to the persuasion of Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, retired Sub-Judge."

1091.(d) Tinnevelly (Sivakasi Sub-Division) 29-10-05. The Inspector reports the arrival there of one Vasudeva Rao from Poona.

V.Vasudeva Rao, Brahman of Poona, lecturing on the Swadeshi movement. (Paragraph 1037, current)

He says he is a member of the National Indian Co-operative Society of Bombay and is touring in Southern India delivering lectures on the Swadeshi m movement. On the 20th instant he lectured on "Our manifold wants and how to meet them." He dwelt on the disunion among Indians on account of caste, etc.,

His wants included: The separation of Executive and Judicial functions; the decrease of the salt tax to the lowest possible mimimum; improved Police; a representation of Indian grievances in the House of Commons; equal share for Indians in gazetted appointments; and the curtailment of expenditure of Indian money on the army.

He quoted the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and others and tried to make out that Indian wants were not properly catered for the British Government.

After the lecture the District Munsif took up the cudgels on behalf of Government.

The meeting was presided over by Thialapagam Pilla a local Pleader and was held in the Hindu High School.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.
(1905 -- 1911)

SELECTION FROM THE POLICE ABSTRACTS OF INTELLIGENCE (1906)

XXXXXX

MADRAS POLICE
ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. XIX.) Fort St. George:- Saturday 13th Jan.'06. (No.2.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTSS

The Swadeshi movement in the Tinnevelly district.

20. Tinnevelly, 22-12-05. As yet there appears to be no regular "fund started anywhere in this district in connection with the Swadeshi movement which is confined to the raising of small subscriptions. The house-to-house collections in Tinnevelly and Palamcottah and the sum subscribed at a meeting in the latter place amounted to over Rs. 260. This amount was remitted to the Central National Fund at Madras.

Swami Aiyar and Krishna Aiyar, local organizers of the movement, in Ambasumudram and Kalladaikurichi, respectively, are said to be forming a company (not yet registered) of 200shares of Rs. 50 each to manufacture swadeshi goods.

MADRAS POLICE
ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol.XIX.) Fort St. George: Saturday 27th Jan.'06. (No.4.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The National Fund. (Paragraph 1183 of 1905)

45. Madras City, 19-1-06. The total amount collected up to date is Rs. 5,823-5-8. This amount stands in the name of Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar B.A., editor of the Swadesamitran, with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. A deed o[f] trust is being drawn up to place the fund [...] and as soon as it is done, the fund will be [...] trustees.

The amount ...

found it very difficult to ...
conclusion as to the way in ...
and it was therefore resolved t...
over the country to induce people t...
fund by all practical means. Mr. G.Subra...
that, during the next six months, hundreds and
Hindu marriages would be performed all over the country, ...
large expenditure would be incurred in ceremonies, feasts
and general rejoicings, and that on such occasions it would be
perfectly justifiable to appeal to those that incur such
expenditure to contribute their mite towards the National Fund
as they would do in the way of gifts to their Acharya, the local
temple, etc. It was resolved to make an appeal to the public
to have collections made for the benefit of the National Fund
on such joyful occasions.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha and the teaching of the "Hindi" dialect.

46. Madras City, 20-1-06. Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, High Court Vakil, having written a letter to the Secretary of the Council of Native Education urging the importance of introduci... the teaching of Hindi in the indigenous schools in the Presi... a meeting of the council was held on the evening of the 19th instant at the premises of the Mahajana Sabha with Mr. G.S... Aiyar, B.A., in the chair. The Honourable Mr. P.S.Sivasw... the Secretary of the Council, remarked that he was very ... convinced of the importance of the suggestion as Hindust... spoken by the largest number of the population in India ... was also the greatest chance of its becoming universal. ... therefore promised that he would ask the Government and ... managers of schools in the Presidency to push through ... movement. Te following resolution was also passed:-

"That a

Education to the mana

the importance of enco

of a colloquial knowle

Srinivasa Sastri, B.

requested to draw

Note by

copy sent to the Dire

Criminal Intelligence on the 22nd instant?

MADRAS POLICE

ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. XIX.) Fort. St. George:- Saturday, 3rd Feb. 1906. (No.5.

POLITICAL MOMEMENTS.

58. Madras City 29-1-06. Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, having addressed the following letter to the secretaries of the Madras Mahajana Sabha on the subject of the Swadeshi movement, a meeting of the executive committee of the Sabha was held at the Sabha's premises Mount Road on the evening of the 19th January 1906, under the presidency of Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., when it was resolved that the members of the Sabha should take vows to use swadeshi goods as far as practicable. Accordingly the following members of the executive committee who were present on the occasion and the Secretaries of the Sabha took oaths to use Swadeshi goods:-

The Swadeshi movement. Paragraph 1107(i) of 1905

(1) Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar, B.A.
(2) Mr. G.A.Natesan, B.A.
(3) Mr. K.B.Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., L.T.
(4) Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, B.A., L.T.,
(5) Mr. M.Vencataranga Rao, M.A.
(6) Mr. Venkataramanayya, B.A.

And it was further resolved that a eeting of the members of the sabha should be convened beginning of February next in order to give effect t bove resolution.

Copy of the letter.

Luz,
n January

To the Joint Secretarie ana Sabha.

Sirs,

I am anxious that the sabha should adopt a resolution to promote swadeshi. There is no objection to our making a definite resolve to sell swadeshi goods as far as practicable. We must arrange for a series of public meetings in Madras to promote the movement. The sabha should issue circulars calling upon the mofussil friends to store swadeshi articles and to take pledges to use swadeshi goods as far as possible.

(signed) V.Krishnaswami Aiyar.

Note by S.B. Advance copies sent to the Director, Criminal Intelligence, on the 31st ultimo.

346

-8-

MADRAS POLICE ABSTRACT
OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol.XIX) Fort St. George: Saturday, 24th Feb. 1906. (No.

Political Movements.

I

88. Madras City. At the time when the Indian National Congress was organized there came to existence in Madras two political institutions working for the furtherance of its cause, viz., the Madras Standing Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha. As the members of both these institutions were almost identical and their functions were in furtherance of the same object, it was resolved at the sitting of the Indian Nationa[l] Congress held in Madras at the end of 1894, to incorporate the f[ormer] with the latter. Since then the Madras Mahajana Sabha has been representing the Provincial Congress head-quarters of the Ind[ian National Con]... Though all the district associations are n[ot affiliate]... except those of the districts of Chinglepu[t], Madura an[d]... still the Madras Mahajana Sabha acts as t[he provinci]... of all such associations so far as congre[ss affairs] ... concerned.

Indian National Congress Provincial head-quarters and the district organizations. (Paragraph 64, current)

MADRAS POLICE ABST[RACT]
OF INTELLIGENC[E]

Vo. XIX.) Fort St. George: Sa...

101 (

...dras
S...

to consider the letter written to the Sabha by Mr. V.[illegible] Aiyar, B.A., B.L., on the subject of Swadeshi movement co[illegible] of which has already appeared in paragraph 58, current.

Mr. K.Venkatraamana Rao, B.A., a member of the executive committee of the Sabha, made the following suggestions to give practical shape to the movement which if followed in right earnest, he said, would promote and develop the industrial education and the indigenous industries of the country:-

(1) Starting weaving schools in different districts and sub-divisions.

(2) Introducing woolen and silk fabrics as also knitting machines in the weaving schools to be started.

(3) Encouraging the invention and manufacture of improved looms.

(4) Introducing such industries as co[illegible] be started with a small capital and teaching such industri[illegible] as the manufacture of knives scissors, locks, keys, pad-lo[illegible]steel trunks, nibs, buttons, candles, etc., to persons having [illegible]king and taste.

(5) Establishing occasional scholarshi[illegible]raining up energetic young men in useful arts and manuf[illegible] to become teachers of the schools for reasonable remunera[illegible].

(6) Making advances of small sums on proper securities to the poor weavers, especially in the mufassal.

(7) Advancing loans on proper security to a body of student-volunteers for hawking swadeshi goods from house to house.

To carry out the above suggestions, he said that funds were necessary which could be collected only if there were organizations throughout the Presidency for the systematic collection of money from people who might be reasonably expecte[illegible] to contribute their mite towards the fund.

As to the formation of organizations, he said [illegible] should be standing committees in every district to[illegible] town and munsif town, and the central committee [illegible] in the City of Madras which should form th[illegible]

of the Madras Mahajana Sabha. He added that these committees should approach all zamindars, bankers, professional men, merchants, in fact they should approach every person within the sphere of their influence. He also observed that they should also appraoch the heads of familities at the time of weddings, sradhas and other ceremonial occasions and remind them of the claims of the Natioonal Fund on their purse and that merchants and shopkeepers should be requested to introduce a small "dharmam" say, a pie per rupee. In summing up, he remarked that the bar association should also be approached and through them the litigants be induced to contribute to the fund a very small amount persuit.

The executive Committee considered these suggestions and after some discussòn came to the conclusion that the above propositions should be placed before an open air meeting to be held opposite the Pachiyappa's College on the evening of the 23rd February under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur K.Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E.

(b) Madras City, 22-2-06. About 10,000 copies of the leaflet reproduced below are being circulated broadcast in th City of Madrasannouncing that under of the Madras Mahajana Sa an open air mass meeting will be held on the evening of the 23 February on the Esplanade opposite the Pachaiyappa's College to promote the objec of the swadeshi movement:-

Copy of the leaflet.

AN OPEN AIR MASS MEETING.

Under the Auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

A mass meeting will be held at 5-30 p,m. on Friday, the 23rd instant, on the Esplanade opposite Pachaiyappa's College, to promote the objects of the swadeshi movement. Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, the Honourable Govindaraghava Aiyar, Dr. T.M.Nair, G.Subramania Aiyar, A.C.Parthasarathi Nayudu, K.Venkataramana Raó and others are expected to speak in English Tamil, Telegu and other vernacular languages. Diwan Bahadur K.Krishnaswami C.I. has kindly consented to preside. The public are present.

Note by S.B.

Note By S.B.:- Advance copy sent to the Director, Criminal Intelligence, on the 23rd February 1906.

(c) Madras City, 23-2-06. At a meeting of the provincial trustees of the National Fund held in the premises of the Madras Mahajana Sabha on the evening of the 20th February, it was resolved that a meeting of the subscribers to the National Fund, Madras he convened to enable the trustess to transfer the Fund and Industrial Assooiation." The meeting will take place on the Esplanade.

Note by S.B. Advance copy sent to the Director of Criminal Intelligence on the 28th February 1906.

(b) Madras City, 24-2-06. Pursuant to the printed notice circulated on the 22nd instant, an open air meeting was held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha on the Esplanade maidan opposite the Pachaiyappa's College at 5-30 P.M. on the 23rd February 1906. It was largeley attended. About 4,000 persons were present, but the students formed the majority. About 100 students went in procession through the streets from the Central Railway Station, uttering "Bande Mataram", and they were all welcomed and cheered when they came to the meeting. On the motion of Mr. N.Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Diwan Bah[illegible]ur Krishnaswami Rao was voted to the chair. S[illegible] ...ceived fr...

[illegible]

... Mahajana S[illegible]

... mass meeting will be held at 5-30 p,m. on Fri[illegible] 23rd instant, on the Esplanade opposite Pachaiyappa's Coll[illegible] to promote the objects of the swadeshi movement. Mr. V.Kr[illegible] Aiyar, the Honourable Govindaraghava Aiyar, Dr. T.M.Nair, [illegible] mania Aiyar, A.C.Parthasarathi Nayudu, K.Venkataramana Ra[illegible] others are expected to speak in English Tamil, Telegu [illegible] vernacular languages. Diwan Bahadur K.Krishnaswami [illegible] has kindly consented to preside. The public are [illegible] present.

Note by S.B.

for the past G.Subramania Aiyar, who had been agitating

extent of asking e. year regarding the swadeshi movement, wer

only swadeshi goods eryone of the audience to take a vow to

Rao, B.A., appealed and not foreggn ones. Then Mr. K.Venkat

the industrial regen to the students. He told the students th

the political activi ration of India was no doubt the outcome

regeneration of th iy, and that therefore, the future hopes o

to come forward an land were centred in them. He exhorted them

work for the regeneration of India.

MADRAS POLICE

BSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol.XIX) Fort S

:-Saturday, 10th March 1906. (No.1).

118. Madra TICAL MOVEMENTS.

The swadeshi movement 2-06. At
(Paragraph 101(c) curren

evening of 23rd February 1906, K.Venkata

a member of the executive committee of the Madras Ma

who addressed the student portion of the audience evok

thusiasm in them for the swadeshi movement, distributed

copy reprinted below (videA) announcing that a meeting o

dents would be held at 4-30 p.m. on the 24th February 19C

Mahajana Sabha Hall to organize the missionary and volunteer section of the swadeshi league a labour organ of the swadeshi movement - and asked every one who was prompted with a desire to do genuine work for the cause of his mother land to swear to its fraternity.

Pursuant to the above notice, a meeting was held at the office of the Madras Mahajana Sabha at 4-30 p.m., 24th February 1906. There were present about 40 students from different colleges; and Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar occupied the chair.

The chairman said that as the marriage season had already begun, the services of a band of patriotic young men were required to work as volunteers to go about from house to house at the time of marriages and make collections for the National Fund.

These students, he said, should become members of the swadeshi league and before they were enrolled they should swear that they would use none but swadeshi goods and that they would make every honest attempt to promote the swadeshi movement.

Accordingly 33 students, some of them were the students of the B.A. class of the Presidency College, were sworn, and they signed the declaration form for admission to the swadeshi league ((vide B) copy reproduced below.

Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar then proposed that the city should be divided into certain wards, and the volunteers should be requested to work, under several Lieutenants, each of whom would be in charge of a war; Mr. K.Venkataramana Rao being the Captain of the whole volunteers.

He said that the rules of the league would be framed after the meeting of the National Fund and Industrial Association which would take place on the 3rd March 1906.

A

Swadeshi League.

With a view to organize the missionary and volunteer of the swadeshi league in the city of Madras a meeting of students and others will be held at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 24th instant in the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mount Road.

G.Subramania Aiyar,

22nd February 1906. K.Venkataramana Rau.

B.

Application for Admission into the Swadeshi League.

Name in full- -

Age- -

Address in ful- -

Occupation- -

Declaration.

I. . . . . do hereby swear by all that is sacred to me that from this day forwards I shall use none but swadeshi goods, and that I shall make every honest attempt to promote the swadeshi movement.

Date 190 .

Signature.

----

120. The following strictly confidential communication received from the Director, Criminal Intelligence, is republished for general information:-

C.I. Circular No. 5 of 1906, dated Simla, the 22nd February 1906-- A copy of the New York newspaper, The Gaelic American, of the 9th December 1905, was received by the last mail of January addressed to "The Students, first class, Madrassa, Calcutta, India." The first article in this issue is headed " India and Ireland working together", and runs as follows:-

India and Ireland working together6

They have a common enemy and are at last adopting a common policy - Two remarkable Hindustani Documents appealing to the Native Soldiers to Stand by Their Own People- India salt and Irish example - From Scinde to Shannon.

Ireland and India have a common enemy which has succeeded in holding them down, robbing and starving them, by sowing division race hatred and religious animosity among the people. Wit[illegible]ut the help of Irishmen in England's service no Irish effor[illegible] freedom has ever yet been put down, and the Indian [illegible] England's pay is the chief obstacle to the emanci[illegible] own country. The Irish soldier of the British [illegible] largely by his valor to the conquest of Indi[illegible]

~~suppression~~ of insurrections, and it is well known that t English Government intends to use Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans, against Ireland in her next struggle to shake off the yoke of England.

The two documents in the Hindustani language one in Persian, the other in Sanskrit characters - which will be found below, each written and translated into English by a native Indian, have reached The Gaelic American from widely preached in India, and how rapidly the Irish and the Indian peoples are adopting concurrent lines of action. God speed the work.

The first of the two documents referred to is in Hindi and is written in the Kaithi character: the second is in the Persian character. Both have been reproduced by photo zuncography or some similar process. The text of the translations is as follows:-

1. "The touch of a whip to an Arab steed."

"The Irish people in America and Ireland, and the American people also, have great sympathy with the rising aspirations of the Indian people who are oppressed by the perfidious British Government. We want to make it clear to the Indian people, and especially to the Indian sepoys, that their own fault that their country does not belong to The cunning and hypocritical English Government makes the people cut the branch on which they stand with their own a

"We, therefore, advise Indians to refrai joining the British Army and not to aid the English in o the Indians. It is sinful for Hindus and Mussulmans to ves. against their own countrymen on whose salt they are fedian is on India salt and not on English salt the sepoys are.

"The British steal the salt of the from people by force and give it to the sepoys to fight oppressing own flesh and blood and against other people in fight Tibetans and others. This is a fatal sin, and for it

~~sepoys~~ should not fire on their own people ~~xxxx~~ and their brothe[illegible] Asia when the English order them, but should go on th[illegible] he Indians and the other people in Asia.

[illegible] rd of advice to a sensible man is like the touch of a whip to an Arab steed.

"We hope Indians and Indian sepoys will take the advice to heart - India first India last - and India for ever.

"Hail, Mother! Hail motherland!

"See thy children walking hand in hand !!"

II- "Learn a lesson from Ireland.

"It is superfluous to tell the people of India that the oppression of England in India has exceeded all bounds. The English have divided the people of Bengal with a view to [illegible]aken the strength of the Bengalis.

For the relief of the sufferers from the rece[illegible]rthquake at Kangra, 13,00,000 rupees were collected, out of which sum 75 per cent was given to the handful of English residents and only 25 percent. to the real suffering Indians. All this is the result of your flattery. You Indians are still loyal.

It is the duty of the Hindustanis that instead of appealing to the Parliament of England and trying to awaken the English conscience, they should appeal to their own men in the army, their relatives and their officers in British Service. If ~~day~~ the Hindustani army demands some thing, it is sure they will get as much in one day as the beggars of the Congress could not suceed in twenty years to get. What is needed, is to approach the Sikhs, the Gurkhas and Pathans - and not the Englishmen. The reason why the people have succeeded in Russia is that the officers in the army help the patriots and well-wishers of the country, and the police officers overlook to arrest those that agitate for common rights.

Recently in Japan when the people rioted, to [illegible] resentment against the peace terms of Russia as accept[illegible] the soldier and the police were sent to arrest the[illegible] soldiers arrived at the spot, the rioters asked [illegible] whether they were no longer Japanese by being [illegible]

soldiers replied, "they were Japanese undoubtedly." The rioters then said "you better walk here and there, and let us do what we please, for we do not intend to harm any one; and that we will do is to punish those that are a cause of our disgrace. Hence the Japanese soldiers kept quiet and themselves took part in the proceedings. Are there no such patriotic well-wishers of the country among Indian soldiers? Certainly there are.

"The only difference between the Japanese and Indian soldier is that the former are sensible and the latter ignorant. The educated Indians do not try to make their soldiers understand their position. How much better it would have been if the educated Indians could spend their time in explaining to the Indian soldiery that it is not advisable to help England to kill the aspiration and abilities of India's men for a petty salary which is paid to them out of the taxes exacted from the soldiers' own kinsmen, and that it is a matter of shame to ensalve your brothers for the sake of foreigners. If the Indian soldiers are once told this, India shall soon be free.

"It has been heard more than once from the Indian soldiers that personally and Privately they are tired of the English Their pay is much less than that of the English; that is, the English soldiers are paid four times as much as the Indian soldiers. The English soldiers are given free board and lodging the Indians have to supply their own board.

"But the Indian soldiers say, what can they do? Their educated countrymen hate them; whereas, if they advise them, they are ready to follow.

"Therefore, O, educated men of India, police off[illegible] and officers in the army if you happen to read The G[illegible] think over this problem and try to act accordingly. [illegible] liberty of India hangs on your decision."

There are several other articles, mostl[illegible] character on the subject of the relations bet[illegible] Britain, of which the following is an exa[illegible]

INDO-IRISH CONFERENC[illegible]

"The Gaelic American feels [illegible]

~~as well as the necessity, that t[illegible]~~

as well as the necessity, that the fight for the freedom and independence of Ireland should be carried on in alliance wit[illegible] who are struggling against British oppression, that it has de-cided to adopt the policy of concurrent action with the national movement now in progress in India, and to assist it in every way possible. We are ready to do the same for South Africa, so that with Ireland attacking on the west, India on the east and South Africa in the centre, it will go hard if in a few years the three allies by concurrent action in a righteous cause cannot bring the brutal British Government to reason.

"Already its power is tottering. The infamous Milner, having turned a prosperous South Africa into a howling waste, has disappeared into the limbo of the lost. Curzon, the earthenn pot that collided with the Iron pot Kitchener as the two floated down the current of the Hindu Ganges, has gone to the bottom, leaving an execrated memory beh[illegible]im. To finish all, the two confederates whom a crass and [illegible]zed people put to rule over them, Balfour and Chambe[illegible]e toppled from power while the British capital is the scene of [illegible]cessions of the starving, the hooting and jeering of royalty and its social and political parasites, and the dispersion by the police in the heart of the richest and largest city in the world, of crowds assembled to protest against the 'charity' of Britain's land and money thieves being accepted as a substitute for justice and human right.

"With the enemy's citadel in the state of confusion whi[illegible] these conditions produce, we think it all the more important [illegible] carry on the attack with relentless purpose, and feel sur[illegible] with the multiplied force of a triple alliance and the [illegible] action of Ireland, South Africa and India, the war [illegible] tyrannical rule of the British can be brought to a [illegible] and happy conclusion."

357

Inquiries are being made in the Punjab abou individual, who is believed to have been taken to the Un States from Japan, where he was studying, by Ram Tirtha ali Tirath Ram, who has been feequently mentioned in the Secret Abstracts.

The undersggned particularly wishes to know whether the seditious documents referred to above have been sent to any other college or schools Separate inquiries are being made by the Military authorities regarding their circulation among Native Regiments.

Note By S.B., Madras:_ The special attention of All Police Officers in this Presidency is invited to the circular received from the Director, Criminal Intelligence, Simla, and they are requested to have strictly confidential enquiries made with reference to the circulation of the American Newspaper and the seditious documents as requested by the Director, Criminal Intelligence. They will also observe the strictest confidence when reporting any information to this office.

- - - -

MADRAS POLICE
ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol.XIX.) Fort St. George: Saturday, 17th March 1906. (No. 11.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

136. (a) Madras City, 5-3-06. Pursuant to the resoluti

The National Fund and Industrial Association.
(Paragraphs 101(c) and 118, current.

of the trustees of the National Fund reported in the sub-paragraph mentioned in the margin a public meeting of the subscribers to the National Fund was accordingly held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha at 5 p.m. 3rd March 1906, at the Anderson Hall, Georgetown.

The following two resolutions were unanimousl

I. That an association be formed under th National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras'.

add to its number and to define the consititution anc the constitution and frame such regulations as may be ne for the promotion of the following objects:-

(1) The fostering and improving of indigenous industries.

(2) Promotion of scientific and technical education and diffusion of knowledge in industrial matters among the people by means of demonstrations, lectures, leaflets, etc.

(3) The provision of scholarships for the study of industries in India or in any foreign country.

(4) Helping students trained as above in the starting of industries.

(5) The establishment of a bureau of information regarding industries in India.

(6)And generally the attainment of such other objects as may be calculated to advance the industrial condition of the country.

II. That all the moneys held by the provisional trustees of the National Fund be ~~trenasferred~~ transferred to "The National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras" to be vested in the trustees to be appointed by such association and their successors under such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by the association in this behalf.

The Chairman, in bringing the proceedings to a close, congratulated the students for their patriotism in sacrificing their precious time for the collection of National Fund on the Deepavali day and hoped that they would continue their zeal for the good of their country and come out in great bands to make co-llections on all important occasions of Hindu festivals and cere-monies.

Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar, B.A., was appointed provisional Secretary to the new association.

Vol. XIX. Fort St. George:- Saturday, 24th March 1906. No. 12.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Swadeshi movement (Paragraph 118, current)

151. Madras City, 10-3-06. The members of the Swadeshi league met at the office of the Madras Mahajana Sabha at 5-30 P.M. on the 8th instant to draft rules and to elect the office-bearers.

There were present only 17 students and the chair was occupied by Mr. G.Annaji Rao, M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

Mr. Venkataramana Rao, B.A., proposed that the object of the league should be to promote swadeshism.

(1) by using swadeshi goods as far as practicable;

(2) by asking the mofussil friends to do the same;

(3) by establishing a bureau of information;

(4) by helping in the arrangement of public meetings and the collection of the National Fund; and

(5) by the hawking of Swadeshi goods by a body of student volunteers.

He also proposed that the age of the membership should be fixed at 18 and that the subscription should be 8 annas for six months or Re. 1 a year in advance.

The above propositions were unanimously carried.

VOL.XIX) OOTACAMUND:- Satudray 28th April 1906. (No. 1

---

209. Madras City, 21-4-06. A public meeting was he

A public meeting regarding the Barisal incident.

on the Esplanade at 5-15 P.M. on the 20th April to protest against the arrest and conviction of Mr. Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the dispersion by the Police of the Provincial Conference at Barisal and to memorialise the Secretary of State for India in connection therewith. There were about 5,000 people pre , most were students.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammadx Sahib Bahadur m the following proposition:-

" That this meeting of the citizens of Madras expresses is emphatic and indignant protest against the high-handed proceedings of the authorities at Barisal in causing the arrest of Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the dispersion by police force of the Provincial Conference of Bengal as a flagrant infringement of the liberties of British subjects and a subversion of the principles of constitutional Government."

This proposition on being seconded by Dr. T.M.Nair and supported by Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar and Rai Bahadur Anandacharlu was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble L.A. Govindaraghava Aiyar then proposed:-

"That this meeting authorises the Chairman to submit the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India the foll cablegram:-

" 'Meeting thousands citizens Madras craves imme attention to high-handed proceedings of East Bengal Gover arresting great popular leader and dispersing by police Annual Provincial Conference of 7,000 mem rs. eat indignation prevail throughout India menace to popular liberty and con early sympathetic orders allayi in British freedom and rights officers responsible'"

COP

COPY OF THE SONNET.

A SONNET TO

Mr. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea.

Brave son of Ind! Spreads far and wide thy fame
Throughout this globe. They calm and saintly face
Reflects what is hid deep thine inmost space,
Which, like between a cleft compressed hot flame,
Emits sparks of high thoughts that light our tame
And dim ideas into sharper blaze.
Thine eloquence unequalled flow, efface
And wash our inward stain. Thy sacred name
Is dear to us. SURENDRA NATH! The bold.
Redeener of our race! Great champion
Of liberty! Thou hast cast in a mould
Our rambling thoughts and bred in us a lion--
Like courage to assert our rights. Old Old
May thou a golden life live! Worthy scion!

BY

Pandit R.S.Vedachalam,

"Editor of Jnanasagaram".

VOL. XIXI) OOTACAMUND:- Satuiday, 30th June 1906. (No. .

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The swadeshi movement - The National Fund.
(Paragraph 282, current)

335. (a) Tanjore. 16-6-06. A swadeshi public meeting was convened on the bank of the Cauvery at Mayavaram on the evening of the 10th instant. It was largely attended by pleaders schoolmasters and school boys and a few mirasidars. Mr. M.S.Natesa Aiyar, B.A., a local mirasidar, presided. Mr. G.Subramania aiyar of Madras addressed the meeting in Tamil for contribution towards the National Fund. A committee consisting of M.S.Natesa Aiyar, Srinivasa Pillai of Palaavarayapet, D.Vaidyanatha Dikshithar, B.A., B.L. (all mirasidars Ramaswami Aiyar(merchant) M.R.Subramania Aiyar (pleader) and five others with pleader Natesa Aiyar as Secretary was formed to collect subscriptions. One Natesa Aiyar, a dismissed police constable, was appointed on Rs. 10 per mensem to collect Swadeshi Sambhavama subscriptions at every Hindu marriage in these parts. In Southern India, during the celebration of marriages in Hindu families presents in the shape of money are given on the fourth day to family deities, priests and to the sovereign. What is intended for the sovereign is called the "Raja Sambhavana" and is generally taken by the village heads. Now the sympathisers of the Swadeshi movement want to introduce another present called the swadeshi sambhavana. It is not likely that the people will comply with their request.

Note by S.B. Advance copy sent to the Director of Criminal Intelligence on the 25th instant.

363

Vo[...] [...]ND:- Saturday, 7th July 1906. (No. 27)

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

[...]rted that people in the Tanjore district are gradually gi[...] subscribing to newspapers conducted by Europeans such as the Mad[...] Mail and are encouraging those owned by Hindus. In a small place like Shiyali, three persons subscribe for the daily issue of the Hindu and 19for different Tamil and Anglo-Tamil newspapers while only two (the local Apothecary and a Missionary) for the Madras Mail.

Vol. XIX.) OOTACAM[...]D:- Saturday, 21st July 1906. (No. 29.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

The 11th Provincial Social Conference.

384. VI. As the present restrictions obtaining among the Hindus on inter-dining and inter-marriages among sub-sections of castes have a pernicious effect, the Conference is of opinion that these must be removed and that every effort should be made to overcome these restrictions.

VII. That this conference regrets that the Hindu community has not been doing itsx duty towards the depressed classes and that earnest attempts should be made to accelerate in all possible ways their social amelioration.

VIII. (a) That this Conference notes with extreme [...] the evil of the drinking habit among the educated classes a[...] on all interested in the cause of progress to do all in t[...] power to check the evil.

India the C... ss
(Paragraph 1136of19..
*Paragraphs 417, curren..
and 966 of 1905-S.B.
+ Paragraphs 417, curren..
and 1001 of 1905.

" Pargaph 394, current
S.B.

subscribers to the journal India, ...
Congress published in London. Mess...
the Indian Review, and V.S.Srinivasa S...
Master of the Hindu High School, Triplic...
the above-mentioned society in January 19...
with the said two individuals influencing the peop... become
subscribers to the journal. The object of canvassing more subscri-
bers is, it is said, to facilitate circulation of the paper
gratis in England on a large scale with a view to educating the English
public on Indian political.They are said to have canvassed about
500 subscribers both in and out of the Madras City.

- - -

365

VOL. XIX.) Madras:- Saturday, 29th September 1906. (

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Swadeshi movement -the National Fund and Industrial Association. (Paragraph 282, current)

473. (a) Madras City, 21-9-06. Copies of the appeal to the public on behalf of the National Fund and I[...] Association are being circulated throughout the districts of this Presidency for adopting efficient measures to make house to house collections on the approaching Deepavali day (26th October 1906) in all the towns and important villages. The Secretaries are also addressing all the zamindars of the Presidency on this subject, soliciting their patronage and co-operation and at the same time informing them that the objects are entirely of an industrial character and have nothing to do with politics. Copy of the letter is enclosed.

Vol. XIX. Madras:- Saturday, 6th October 1906. (No. 39.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Mr. V.H.Vaidya, B.A., a political lecturer.

481. Guntur, 22-9-06. Mr. V.H.Vaidya, B.A., an assistant teacher of the Fergusson College , Poona, delivered lectures at Guntur. In course of his lecture he touched upon the undermentioned points:-

(1) Separation of judicial and executive functions;

(2) reduction by 25 per cent. of the princely salaries of the European Government servants, which were fixed at a time when India was considered to be a land of exile and the transit to England was a tedious journey of many months' duration;

(3) the natives of India should as far as possible, b[...] represented in all the councils by at least half the [...] members;

(4) the natives of India should be a[...] highest offices of the State when qualified men[...]

(5) the pay of the Secretary of Sta[...] be borne by the Home Government and not by the [...]

(6) the pensions to Anglo-Indian offici[...] be paid in Indian coin, exchange compensation allo[...]

(7) the enormous expenditure incurred in the Public Works and the Military departments should be curtailed, the money so saved being utilised for useful purposes; and

(8) the Governor-General and the Governors should not confine themselves to their head-quarters, but should travel throughout their jurisdiction and see with their own eyes the condition of the poor ryots and hear their grievances.

Nothing transpired at the meeting which was likely to bring the British administration into hatred or contempt or to cause disaffection among the public.

The District Magistrate's remarks, dated the 25th Se
1906:-

"On the evening of 13th instant, I received an excited demi-official letter from a Mr. James MacBaktul, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kavali Range, Nellore district, telling me that he had dropped into hear the lecturer, but was so disgusted at the sedition he was preaching that he came away after a few minutes. He said that the lecture was so seditious that the lecturer ought to be arrested at once. I sent for Mr. MacBaktul next morning and found that the only sedition(?) he had heard was the expression 'evils of the British Government', and a criticism of its way of spending public money which my informant could give no details of. Mr. MacBaktul, no doubt, meant well in sending his excited report to me. He is young and impulsive and allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion on this occasion. From other enquiries I made on 14th instant, I am satisfied that the lecturer did not transgress the legitimate bounds of free speech. At the same time I think it advisable that this band of lecturers, who have been sent out to spread their views (which are apparently those of the Congress) broadcast over the country, should be carefully watched. They are eloquent men judging from the sample we have had here, and their lectures might do a lot of harm i[illegible] iting d[illegible] among persons who are perfectly satisfied with t[illegible]

Vol. XIX.) Madras:- Saturday, 20th October 1906. No. 41).

--- ---

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

504. Anantapur, 6-10-06. The Inspector of Police, Gooty,

M.N.Sinha and the Swadeshi movement. ‖ reports:- One M.N.Sinha Secretary to the Society for the Resuscitation of the Indian Literature, No. 40, Nayan Chand Dutt's Street, Calcutta, arrived at Gooty and has thence proceeded to Anantapur Kadiri and other places. He said that he was collecting subscriptions in view to getting the Hindu Vedas translated into English. His private object, however, seems to be to take oaths from the influential supporters of the Swadeshi movement that they would purchase and use only the Swadeshi articles. Several people have taken such oaths before him privately. His brother has gone to Penukonda for the same purpose. It would appear that these men are working under Surendranath Banerjee.

The District Superintendent of Police's remarks, dated the 3rd instant-- "The secrecy in which this individual's mov[illegible] are wrapped has a somewhat sinister look. I am having his a[illegible] brother's movements watched."

505. Madura, 6-10-06. On the 29th Septemb[illegible]

The Swadeshi movement. ‖ Pillai*a Vakil of [illegible]
*Paragraph 425 current - C.I.D. ‖ came to Madura an[illegible]

"Swadeshism" on the 30th idem and the 1st instan[illegible]

Lately Mr. Venkoba Chariar, Principal [illegible] College, has been away on a month's leave. Du[illegible] school boys started shouting "Bande Mataram" a[illegible] school. On his return he put a stop to it an[illegible] who disobeyed his orders. The lecturer adv[illegible] Venkoba Chariar's action and urged the boy[illegible] cry in spite of canings.

The District Magistrate's remarks, [illegible] 1906:- "I am afraid there can be no questio[illegible] disloyalty has grown during the last year."

Vol. XIX. Madras:- Saturday, 3rd November 1906. No. 43)

The Swadeshi movement - the National Fund. (Paragraph 506, current.)

535. (a) Madras City, 26-10-06. The total amount collected towards the National Fund on the last Deepavali day is Rs. 4,088-5-8, of which the following centres in the city contribtuted the amounts noted against them.:-

			Rs.	A.	P.
West Georgetown	..	..	967	12	1
Mylapore	..	..	n721	11	6
East Georgetown.	..	..	560	2	6
Triplicane.	..	..	435	14	11

Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar, B.A., the Swadeshi missionary of Madras himself collected Rs. 337-8-0. Of the total collections Rs. 2,000 was remitted to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. on Saturday, the 20th instant - the last working day ofi the firm. xx Owing to the failure of this firm, the National Fund lost Rs. 2,000 of this year's collection and Rs. 6,000 and odd of the last year's and it has to its credit only Rs. 2,000 and odd, which is now in the hands of the secretaries. A meeting of the committee will be held this evening for the purpose of disposing of this amount.

/

Vol. XIX.) Madras:- Saturday, 10th November 1906. (No. 44.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

547. Guntur, 27-10-06. The leading pleaders of Guntur

The Swadeshi movement - the National fund. (Paragraph 21, current)

collected about Rs. 300 from both the official and the non-official residents of the place during the last Deepavali week (from the 10th to the 17th instant). Out of this amount they proposed to spend Rs. 100 towards the amount deputation of a young man every year from these parts to Japan to learn industries It is also their intention to deposit Rs. 100 for the encouragement of the local industry, and to remit the balance Rs. 100 to the Madras National Congress Fund.

548. Madras City, 5-11-06. Owing to the failure of

A Swadeshi Bank for Madras.

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, convened a preliminary meeting of the Nattukottai Chetties of Madras at his residence in the Luz on the evening of the 3rd instant to concert measures for opening a Swadeshi Bank. As most of the Nattukottai Chettied who were present on the occasion were merely agents, it was resolved to consult the principal Chetties at Devakottai before taking any practical step in the matter.

Vol. XIX. Madras:- Saturday, 24th November 1906. (No. 4.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

586. Madras City, 19-11-06. The Secretaries of the of the Madras Mahajana Sabha have issued the following circular to the several district associations and leading men:-

The National Congress, 1906.
(Paragraph 264, current)

Private and Confidential, No. 7.

The "Madras Mahajana Sabha" Office,
Mount Road,
17th November 1906.

Dear Sir,

We have hardly six weeks for the ensuing congress to be held at Calcutta. From every point of view the coming sessionx of the Congress promises to be one of the most important and liveliest You must have noticed in the papers that the grand old man of India our revered countryman Dadabai Nouroji is unanimously elected by the Reception Committee at its last meeting as the President of the Congress, and this nomination is sure to be accepted by all the Congress circles with eclat. We have no doubt that this in itself is sufficient to induce a very large number of our countrymen to make up their minds to proceed to Calcutta to testify to the attachment and reverance they have to our revered leader for his self-sacrifice and devotion to further the cause of our country. This is a critical time in the affairs of the Congress We have amonst congressmen, men of all shades of opinion. There are indications that a few of them in Bengal and elsewhere hold certain views not quite in keeping with the traditions of the Congress. It behoves the leading congressmen to safeguard the interests of the Congress and thereby the interests of our c... by inducing the ultra-radical congressmen to subordinate their to those of the majority who follow the creed of the Congres...

This is the first session of the Congress after ... Ministry has come into power. There are unmista...le si... if we in Con...ssembled ventilate our chi... approac... ...ympathetic Secretar...

there is every probability of our prayers being listened to with sympathy and of obtaining some tangibae relief. If we miss this opportunity, we may not get a similar one in the near future, as there is no knowing how long the present at the next Congress and share in the deliberations of that assembly. The question of the expansion of the Legislative Councils is now engaging the attention of the Government of India and that of the Legislative Councisl is now engaging the attention of the Government of India an and that of the Secretary of State for India. It is our bounden duty to put forth our views on the question with facts and figures and point out the imperative necessity of altering the existing rules which do not give free scope to our representatives to do any substantial work in Councils. We are within measurable distance of achieveing our object, provided we play our part well. The constitution of the Congress is engaging the serious attention of the congressmen. In the interests of the Congress it is highly desirable that something should be done in this important matter. The time has come for the congress to consider industrial and educational advancement of our country. It cannot be solely confined to political propaganditic work. The failures of Arbuthnot & Co., and Binny & Co. are sufficient warnings to us that the business of national banking ought to be taken up by Indians. It is disastrous to rely on foreign agency in this matter. The Calcutt[illegible] session is opportunity to devise ways and means to attain thi[illegible] as the leading men from all parts of India are expe[illegible] The condition of our beethren in South Africa is [illegible] more and more anxious. We should do what lies [illegible] afford them material help by the Congress appr[illegible] thorities with its representation to relieve [illegible] and misery. There are several other questi[illegible] attention of the Congress. It is needless[illegible] Suffice it to say that these weighty que[illegible] sufficiently discussed by the delegates [illegible] and definite decisions should be arriv[illegible]

...lly the major portion of the delegates come from the ...vince where the Congress is held. This time it will be particularly so as the fire of public indignation over the partition is still ablaze. Unless the other provinces muster strong in Calcutta, they will be swamped by Bengal which may have its own way. Considering the influence of the new party so far as can be gathered from public prints, it is not advisable to allow Bengal to have its own way. It is absolutely necessary that other provinces for these and other reasons should send a strong contingent of delegates. As many delegates as the circumstances of each district will allow should proceed to Calcutta. It is earnestly requested that the leading men of every district will put forth their best exertions to proceed to Calcutta with large parties of delegates.

There ought not to be any delay in commencing the election of delegates. The proceedings of election meetings may be communicated to the Madras papers and to the Chairman of the Reception Committee. If any delegate requires special arrangement to be made for his accomodation, we shall communicate the same to the Reception Committee and see that it is provided, if timely intimation is given to us.

Yours faithfully,

V.Ryru Nambiyar,

C.Tirumalayya Nayudu,

Honorary Secretaries.

General pro (b) The Honorary Secretaries of the Sabha have circulated 200 copies of the subjoined circular to all the District Associations and leading men in the mufassal:-

Private and Confidential, No. 3.

The "Madras Mahajana Sabha Office"
Mount Road,
27th July 1906.

Dear Sir,

Ever since 1885 we have been holding the Indian National Congress in rotation year after year in the principal cities of India. In the more advanced provinces we have also been holding provincial conferences have also been held in certain districts where genuine public spirit exists. At these annual gatherings educated men congregate in large numbers, imperial and provincial questions are throughly discussed and resolutions passed thereat are submitted to the Provincial Governments, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. We have also been holding public meetings to give expression to our views on questions that agitate the public mind. In the more public spirited provinces we have a few political organisations, such as the Presidency Association of Bombay, the British Indian Association of Bengal, and the Madras Majahana Sabha, which have been doing useful political work throughout the year. There are also a few district associations in some of the provinces doing some kind of political work.

The question naturally arises whether the annual gatherings occasional public meetings and the few public bodies enumerated above are sufficient in themselves to maintain a sustained political activity throughout the country all the year ~~xyx~~ round. These Congresses, conferences and public meetings do no doubt, their legitimate work and infuse into the minds of those engaged therein a spirit of evanescent political activity; but it dies out or remains dormant afterwards and rouses into life only when another occasion arises. During the interval the political activity is almost extinct. The few political organisations do not and cannot be expected to turn out much useful political work,

as they very often work single-handed without the co-operation of similar organisations in all the important centres in their respective provinces.

These gatherings and organisations, such as they are fail to give the necessary political education to the masses whose sympathy and co-operation are invaluable in our political regeneration It is only fair to state here that the little progress we have made in our political education is mainly to be attributed to the indefatigable exertions of the native press, both English and vernacular. But this cannot be expected to be the only medium to keep up sustained political activity.

Owing to the defective nature of our existing political machinery, we often fail to take up in time questions of vital importance affecting the well-being of our people and devise means to solve them and redress our grievances. This unsatisfactory state of things has also given room for our opponents to level the charge against, us, that our political representations emanate from only a few educated and discontented men and not from the masses whom we are supposed to represent, and that as such they do not merit any serious consideration. If we have a proper organised political machinery throughout the country, we cannot be taunted with such an accusation and our representations will undoubtedly take a representative character and will be entitled to be listened to with sympathy and consideration.

Our political agitation for the last 20 years and more has given great impetus to our political aspirations and has engendered a feeling of circumspection and criticism on the part of the authorities and our political opponents. We have now arrived at a stage in our political struggle that we can no longer remain satisfied with these spasmodic efforts. The time has c[illegible] for our public men and public bodies to institute a sea[illegible] inquiry into our material and political conditions, [illegible] closely every important question affecting our cou[illegible] make timely representations supported by facts and f[illegible] a view to redress our legitimate grievances and, take[illegible]

steps as circumstances demand. The present epoch is a land-mark in our political agitation. If we do not realise our responsibilities and rise to the occasion we shall not only be not making any progress in our political condition, but shall also be practically ruining our political prospects and shall necessarily be leaving to our posterity a heritage of trouble and difficulties which will be impossible for generations undo. It therefore behoves us to put forth our best exertions, to devise ways and means to improve our present political machinery at any cost and at the earliest opportunity to work out our political amelioration in the best manner possible. It has often been remarked, nay, strongly pressed as an evil against the organisers of the Congress and conferences, that no written rules have been framed and enforced for their guidance and proper working. But they forget the fact that in the present unsatisfactory state of the modus operandi of our political agitation it is not practicable to lay down a workable constitution. In the absence of proper political bodies in all the important centres of every province suited to local conditions and requirements, no constitution however simple it may be, can satisfactoryily be worked. There ought to exist a net-work of political associations throughout every province with rules of constitution for their guidance affiliated to the premier association in the capital thereof working in unison, it is highly desirablethat the district associations should keep the parent association in touch ~~which~~ with the wants and grievances of the people whose interests they represent. Representations ought to be made by such associations to the district authorities and through the premier association to the higher authorities.

The well-being of our people does not lie solely in our political amelioration, but it also depends in a great measure upon the material prosperity of our country. It is ther[...] paramount importance that these associations should ta[...] nomic industrial and agricultural questions. Now tha[...] of industrial revival is passing over the land, it [...]

incumbent on us to utilise this opportunity to impr[ove] the indus-tiral and agricultural condition of our people. There [are] many things which we may do without appealing to Government for its aid. It is only when we realise the value of self-help and do what lies in our power to attain our end, we can fairly look up to Government for its sympathy and support. If we by our acts show to the Government that we are earnest and reasonable in our demands you may be rest assured that we shall sooner or later achieve what we aim at. In the nature of things it is not possible for the authorities to withhold it from us indefinitely.

These district associations should establish branch associations in every important centre of each district. Political education of the masses ought to be undertaken by issuing leaflets in the vernaculars of the district and public lectures ought to be delivered in vernacular on questions affecting them. These district associations ought to be kept in constant correspondence with the premier association and the branch associations, and should send up a report to the premier association once a year or oftener, of the political and industrial progress made in the district. In our Presidency we have only the associations noted in the margin that are affiliated to the Mahajana Sabha. It is requested that the leading men in the other districts will either remodel the existing associations or bring into existence new Associations where they do not now exist and affiliate the same to the Mahajana Sabha. It is also desirable that these associations should have as large a number of members on their rolls as may be consistant with their local conditions and political advancement. It is also earnestly requested that every district association will use its influence to enlist members from each district to the Mahajana Sabha. For your guidance a copy of the rule[s of] the Sabha is herewith forwarded.

Chingleput, Tanjorem Madura and Godawari.

The constitution of our Government and a surve[y of] events abundantly show that our political succ[ess] lie[s not in] India but in great Britain the land of political fre[edom]

and the home of represe tative institutions. It is in view of this potent fact that the leaders of the Congress in its early days organised the British Committee of the Indian National Congress in London and have since maintained it. It is needless to recapitulate here the valuable work turned out by the British Committee and its adjunct the Parliamentary committee. The influence these committees have brought to bear upon the Government in Great Britain in matters Indian, the trouble they have taken in educating the British public about the needs and political aspirations of our people are such as cannot be belittled even by our worst critics. The growing interest the British public evinced in Indian affairs, the sympathetic utterances of some of the responsible authorities in London, and the active co-operation of many a leading politician in England and in the advocacy of Indian interests, afford ample evidence of the good and disinteres ed work carried on by the British Committee.

Had we been able to strengthen the hands of the Committee by furnishing them with the necessary information from time to time the result would have been far reaching and more beneficial. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of our political machinery we have not been able to afford them any material help. If our political organisations are placed on a sound basis and if we carry on our political agitation systematically, there is a fair prospect of our succeeding to some extent at least in our political campaign at the present juncture under the Liberal Government with a Secretary of State for India of high principles and ideals

Now is the time when every patriotic Indian should make his best endeavour to improve the material prosperity and political advancement of his country. If we do not take time by the if we neglect our present opportunities and do not endea to rise in the scale of nations consistent with our gl we shall have to thank ourselves for the result and sh condemned both before God and man.

Yours fai

V.RYRU NA
C.TIRUMAL
Honrans

Receiving no reply to the above-mentioned circular, the Sabha has sent round the following reminder:-

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL, No. 6.

The "Madras Mahajana Sabha Office"
Mount Road,
Madras, 7th Sep. 1906.

Dear Sir,

It is now 30 days since we addressed to you Circular No. 3 pointing out the desirability of affiliating existing political associations to the Mahajana Sabha and also bringing into existing associations where they do not exist and affiliating the same to the Sabha. We have not yet received any communications on the subject. It is earnestly requested that immediate steps will be taken to do the needful in the matter.

You are perfectly aware that united action is very essential for the promotion of our political advancement. It is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be a net-work of political organisations throughout the Presidency affiliated to the Central association in Madras. Our political work then can be carried on better and more systematically and our efforts in this direction are destined to meet with greater success. Our prayers are sure to be listened to with due consideration and sympathy. Political agitation under such circumstances is bound to command greater attention and respect. We therefore hope and trust that you will kindly pay your immediate attention to the subject.

I am yours,

Joint Secretary.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905--- ---1911)

Ref:- SELECTION FROM THE POLICE ABSTRACTS OF INTELLIGENCE (1908.)

Vol.XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 4th January 1908. No. 1.

7. C.I.D. The Assistant Superintendent of Police Tirupattur, has forwarded a specimen of a Swadeshi gold coin which is being sold for Rs. 3-7-0. The pattern is new. It has on its face a figure of the gooddess Lakshmi crowned, holding a lotus flower in two of her hands and seated on a lotus flower. The figure is encircled by the words "Swadesi Nishka" and the words "Tat Sat India". The Word "Orr" appears at the foot of the figure On the reverse appear the words "¼ Gouri Caliyugathi 5006" encircled in a wreath of lotus. Enquiries show that this pattern also was made by Messrs. P.Orr and Sons, Madras and that the coin was struck in their press from steel dies the milling being put on afterwards in the lathe.

Swadeshi coins. (Paragraph 1177 of 1907)

10. (a) Madras City, 19-12-07, at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant, there was a public meeting at the Gangaikondan mantapam Triplicane, under the auspices of the Swadeshi Vasthu Paricharini Sabha.

Political meetings in Madras City (Paragraph 1161 of 1907)

C.Subramania Bharati then proposed the second resolution which ran thus----

"That this meeting is of opinion that the fourth resolution passed at the meeting of the 6th instant should run as follows:- That this meeting is of opinion that the Swaraj and boycott movements inaugurated in Bengal are calculated to further the industrial and political regeneration of the people, and therefore urges upon the congress the expedience of its recommending

the extension of the movements all over the country".

He said in Tamil that only the word "Political" had been newly added, as the movements referred to were, in the opinion of the meeting, intended to work for the political salvation also of the people of India. This resolution was seconded by M.C.Srinivasachari.

The chairman then proposed the third resolution which ran thus----

"That this meeting declares that Swaraj is the goal of the Indian nation, and urges upon the Congress to adopt the same as one of the resolutins."

V.Chakkarai Chetti in seconding the resolution dwelt at length on the construction given to the word Swaraj (self-government) at the last Congress by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and said that some took it for autonomy on the colonial lines while the rest took it for a complete autonomy, and that for his part he would say that it was simply the change of management of the affairs of India from those who were now entrusted with it to the natives of India ~~from those who were now entrusted with it to the natives of India~~ themselves.

Subramania Bharati than moved the fourth resol[illegible]on which ran thus....

"That this meeting seriously condemns the [illegible] of the Congress Reception Committee at Surat in not [illegible]ing consulted the other provinces in the matter of electing the President of the Congress and in having overlooked the claims of Lala Lajpat Rai to the same."

Ethiraja Surendranath Babu, the Secretary of the Swadeshi Vasthu Paricharini Sabha, in secondingthe resolution in Telegu spoke at length in praise of Lajpat Rai as one possessed of all virtues especially patriotism, and that he would consider every one that was opposed to his opinion regarding him as [illegible] the bitterest enemies to the country.

Chakkarai Chetti then proposed the fifth [illegible]

which ran thus-

"That this meeting appeals to the sense of generosi of Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose for his retiring in favour of Lala Lajpat Rai but having regard to the letter of Lala in the Tribune it is thought desirable to defer to this sentiments."

In doing so he said that it was not on the ground of anyting found wanting in the doctor that this motion was made but out of mere appreciation of the good work and self-sacrifices that Lala had been continually making for the country. He spoke denouncing the opinion of some people that Lajpat Rai should not be allowed to preside at the Congress because he had become a man marked by Government and said that ~~that~~ he should be requested to preside at the Congress Session of 1908.

This resolution was seconded in Tamil by V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and declared carried.

The chairman in his concluding speech said that it was the last of the series of meetings, held by the Nationalists to formulate the subjects which they wished to press on the attention of the Congress. He said that whether the results were successful (x) this year he said the Nationalists would increase in number next year and win their cause. He spoke of some people saying that the nationalists were unruly and uncompromising, that no doubt individual ideas could not be compromised and that the resolutions passed during the evening were of such ideas and principles, and assured the meeting that their delegates would do their best to secure their end at the Congress meeting next week at Surat.

(x) or not the meeting would be prepared, to abide by the decision of the Congress. Personally, he was doubtful of success for the Cong. just now to form said it will be impossible for the delegates proposed by the meeting. Even any idea of the an unsuccessful

382

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 18th January 1908. No. 3.

Sriman Swami Subramania Sivam, an Extremist preacher.

71. Tinnevelly, 12-1-08. One Sriman Swami Subramania Sivam and Extremist and preacher on Swadeshism and boycott, arrived at Tinnevelly on the 8th instant and is staying in the National Emporium. A Tamil notice dated the 9th announcing that he would deliver lectures at the Mantapam in front of the local big temple on the 9th and the two following evenings was circulated and accordingly he delivered a lecture on the evening of the 9th. About 100 people [illegible] none of th[illegible] were men of importance. He advised people to patronize S[illegible] ticles and not to buy foreign goods. This was the sum an[illegible] his whole lecture. His movements and doings are [illegible] watched.

The Madras Jana Sangam.

74. Madras City, 13-1-08. A public meeting was held at the Gangaikondam Mantapam Triplicane on the evening of the 11th instant, to concert measures for the formation of a Sangam or Association similar in scope and object to the "National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras" but having for its special purpose the furtherance of "Nationalism" in the City by delivering lectures on Swadeshism and boycott, by founding a school for physical culture, a reading room and library and lastly by training young men to preach on Swadeshism and boycott. Funds in aid of the Association are to be raised by house-to-house collections on festival days. There were about 60 persons present most of them being students. The meeting was presided over by Varadaraja Sarma, formerly a Sanskrit Pandit of the Tanjore College, but now a recluse.

V.O.Chidambaram Pillai of Tuticorin in oepning the proceedings of the meeting explained the objects of the Sa[illegible] requested the audience to become its members by pay[illegible] subscription of not less than one anna. A subscr[illegible] then sent round and about 25 students signed t[illegible] with their address.

At this stage, Varadaraja Sarma vacated the chair in favour of S.Srinivasa Chari B.A., B.L., who proceeded with the election of members for the Managing Committee and the following were appointed for the time being with powers to nominate the Several office-bearers among themselves:-

(1) V.O.Chidambaram Pillai of Tuticorin.

(2) V.Chakkarai Chetti, B.A., B.L.,

(3) C.Subramania Bharati,

(4) Ethiraj Surendranath Arya,

(5) K.Venkataramana Rao,

(6) S.Srinivasa Chari, B.A., B.L., (Chairman of the meeting)

(7) Varadaraja Sarma.

and a few others.

In conclusion, V.O.Chidambaram Pillai announced that " "Swadeshi Graham" at No. 87, Thulasingaperumal Kovil Street, Triplicane would be the office of the Sangam and young men wishing to enlist themselves as volunteers to work for its cause might do so at any time during the day.

- - - - -

Vol. XXI. Madras :- Saturday, 25th January 1908. No. 4.

----

85 (f) "Surat, 27-12-07. On the morning of the 27th instant a private meeting of some of the Madras delegates was held under the Presidentship of Mr. N.SubbaRao* for the purpose of condemning the rowdy proceedings of previous day's Congress meeting and for the purpose of expressing the regret of the Madras delegates generally that some of them should have taken a sympathetic part in those proceedings. One Mr. Rameshwar, £ a Madrassi gentleman, is reported to have originated the meeting. It was attended by about 96 persons, of whom one went away without voting either way, three did not vote at all and 92 voted for the object of the meeting.

*N.Subba Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., (Madras Paragraph 1185 (B) of 1907)- C.I.D., Madras.

£ N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar (?) (Madras Paragraph 65, current. C.I.D. Madras)

(k) Guntur, 18-1-08. A meeting was held in Guntur bazaar on the 11th instant under the presidency of V.Bhavanacharlu a local pleader, regretting the wreck of the Congress upholding Mr. Tilak's action and condemning Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's hasty remarks at the Congress. Very few educated people were present and nothing important occurred.

87. South Malabar, 11-1-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "I enclose specimen of a gold Swadeshi coin obtained in Palghat. The shroffs there are getting it from Madras. It differs from any coin I have seem and is said to be made of 22 carat gold (vide face) which is probably untrue.

Swadeshi coins. (Paragraph 64, current)

"The Palghat Goldsmiths are said to be going to make copies of these coins, but none have been made yet.

"There is no suspicion of their having been used at all as a means of exchange."

Note by C.I.D. On the face of the coin the words "G22 Cr. Gold 1907" appear encircled in a wreath and surrounded by the words "Veecumsee Clubildass" (Chubildass") On the other side appears a figure of the goddess Lakshmi crowned seated on a lotus flower and holding lotus flower in two of her hands. The words "Godd Jaya Luckshmi Madras" encircle the figure.

91. (a) Madras City, 16-1-08. A public meeting was held

Political meetings in Madras City. (Paragraph 49, current) ‖ under the auspices of the Chennai Jana Sangam at 6-30 p.m. on the 13th instant on the Triplicane Beach to express sympathy with the Asiatics in the Transvaal in their present troubles. Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, Headmaster of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Triplicane took the chair. The president in the course of his address pointed out to the audience the several rights of a citizen which were refused to the Indians in the Transvaal and the disabilities troubles and the slavish treatment they (Indians) were subjected to by the ruling race who had as their highest ideal the freedom of person and speech. K. Venkataramana Rao, editor of the Bhanoodaya, then moved the following two resolutions:-

" (1) That this meeting in earnestly sympathizing with the Indians in the Transvaal in their present troubles, congratulates them in their bold and manly disobedience to the unconstitutional ordinance of registration.

"(2) That this meeting condemns the action of the Imperial Government is not having interfered with the Colonial Government in their conduct towards the Indians in the Transvaal after repeated prayers protests and deputations."

(b) Madras City, 20-1-08. A lecture was delivered on "Swadeshism and Boycott" by Athmarama Swami at 5 P.M. on the 19th instant in the compound of Chennai Chidambaralayam Chulai, to an audience of about 200 persons, who were all residents of the locality.

93. (a) Coimbatore, 11-1-08. The District Superintendent

Krishna Aiyar, a National fund lecturer. (Para 67 current ‖ of Police writes:- This individual delivered additional lectures in Coimbatore on the 5th and 6th instant.

386

The lecturer was more careful in his terms in these than on previous lectures and I understand that a local Vakil T.K.Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., B.L., had advised him not to use any expressions that might prove offenseive to the local gentlemen and officials who have promised donations towards the National College. About 150 persons attended the first lecture and 100 to the second. They were mostly boys.

(b) Coimbatore, 18-1-08. This individual after visiting Pollachi, where he did nothing returned to coimbatore on the 13th instant and delivered a lecture on Swadeshism to an audience of some forty boys.

Two local vakils, K.R.Srinivasa Aiyar and T.K.Ramakrishna Aiyar, advised these students to refrain from burning foreign cloths but without effect.

99. Kistna 11-1-08. A school called "The Gokhale Dharma

A night school called the "Gokhale Free School" at Ellore.

of Gokhale free school was opened on the 1st January 1908 in a rented building at Powerpet, Ellore. It is a night school and its object is to give free education to all the labouring classes.

This is an offshoot of the Gokhale reading room* A telegu printed prospectus@ has been issued by the members of the committee of the night school. It is stated therein that for want of proper education of the working classes the country is degenerating in its arts and industries, whereas England, America and Japan are prospering because their workmen are educated. To fill up a long-felt want this night school has been started in Powerpet on the New Year's day in order to benefit the labouring classes. It is requested that gentlemen interested in the matt will come forward with donations of money and other necessari for the school.

*Paragraph 102, infra-C.I.D.
@Sent to the Telugu Translator to Government- C.I.D.

104. Guntur, 11-1-08. The District Superintendent of

The District Association Guntur. — Police has forwarded a copy of the rules of the Guntur District Association, which are printed below.:-

RULES OF THE GUNTUR DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

This Association shall be called the Guntur District Association.

2. The objects of the Association are---

(a) To educate the masses by means of lectures, by the publication of books and the issuing of leaflets and pamphlets on all useful subjects.

(b) To ascertain the real grievances of the people in various places in the district and to respectfully bring them to the notice of the officers connected, with a view to get them redressed.

(c) To organize taluk associations in the chief centresx in the various taluks for securing the above objects, and to work in co-operation with them, or other associations already formed in the district for similar objects.

(d) To constitute itself the executive body of the District Conferences - Social Political and Industrial and to manage in consultation with taluk associations the annual sittings of the conferences in the various centres of the district to choose Presidents for the same every year, to carry on the correspondence and to do everything necessary to give effect to the resolutions that may be passed by the conferences at their sittings.

105. (a) Madras City, 16-1-08. At a meeting of the

The Madras Jana Sangam or the Chennai Jana Sangam. (Paragraph 74, ... rrent) — Managing Committee held on the 1... instant at "Swadeshi Graham", N...

Thulasinga... ...vil Street, Triplicane, the following off...

bear... ...or the Sangam:-

...a Char..., B.A.

B.L.

It was also resolved to make house-to-house collections during the Sankranti (Pongal) festival.

(b) C.I.D. A Sub-Inspector of this department has forwarded a copy of a leaflet containing the following notice in English with its Tamil and Telugu ~~with~~ translations:-

An Appeal.

At a public meeting held on Saturday the 11th January 1908, at the Gangaikondan Mantapam, Triplicane, it was resolved to form an association entitled the Chennai Jana Sangam with the following objects among others:-

(1) Propagation of Swadeshism.

(2) Organising the Boycott movement.

(3) Establishment of National Schools and schools for Physical culture.

(4) Opening of Swadeshi factories and stores.

(5) Reviving the Panchayat System.

The Sangam has accordingly been formed with Mr. S.Srinnivasa Charya, B.A., as President, and Mr. P.Tirumala Charya, B.A., B.L., as Secretary and Mr. S.N.Tirumala Charya as Treasurer.

The Managing Committee of the Sangam met to-day and resolved to make house-to-house collections with the help of Volunteers during the Sankaranti.

The public are earnestly requested to make liberal contributions for the National cause.

S.Srinivasacharya- President
P.Tirumalacharya- Secretary.
S.N-Tirumalacharya- Treasurer.

Madras
13th January 1908.

The same Sub-Inspector also reports that a number of men calling themselves "Volunteers" made house-to-house collections in Georgetown on the 15th instant. They carried with them Regulation sticks or lathis. The opening of night schools is one of the objects of the Sangam according to the statements of the Volunteers.

Vol.XXI.) Madras:- Saturday, 1st February 1908. No. 5.

The Swadeshi movement. 9) 118. Government Railway Police, Madras, 18-1-08. Narayanaswami Aiyar, nephew of G.Subramania Aiyar editor of the Swadesamitran, is said to be lecturing on Swadeshism in Palghat and adjoining villages under the directions of the Central Committee, Bengal. The villagers have agreed not to purchase foreign goods.

Political meetings in the Madras City. (Para 91, current) (a) Madras City, 27-1-08. Under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha there was a public meeting of the citizens of Madras at 5-30 p.m. on the 25th instant in the Victoria Public Hall, with Rai Bahadur P.Ananda Charlu, C.I.E., in the chair, to protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. There was an audience of about 600 persons and amongst these present were Messrs. V.Ryru Nambiyar and G.Subramania Aiyar, Secretaries of the Mahajana Sabha, the Hon'ble Mr. K.R.Guruswami Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. B.Narasimheswara Sarma, Messrs. L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Lodd Govindass, Lalji Walji Sait, A.C. Parthasarathi Nayudu of the Andhraprakasika, V.Chakkaria Chetti and Karunakara Menon of the Indian Patriot.

Then the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"That this meeting views with indignation and alarm the situation in the Transvaal, and most strongly protests against the barbarous treatment of our countrymen in that Colony and their ill-treatment in the British Colonies generally, and while cordially commending their manful struggle against oppression and persecution, apprehends serious complications in consequence of this policy of the Colonies in the relation of India with the other members of the Empire."

That in view of the inability expressed by His Majesty's Government to afford protection to the Indian people against ill-treatment in the colonies and to uphold their status and liberty, this meeting is of opinion that the only means now available to bring home to the Colonists a due sense of the cruelty of their conduct is for the Government of India to take

390

immediate steps by way of retaliation against the Colonies, to prohibit importation of Colonial goods into British India the admission of the Colonists into the Indian services and their settlement in British India for the purposes of trade and business and calls upon all Indians to boycott colonists and colonail goods."

(b) Madras City, 28-1-08. On the evening of the 27th instant at about 5-30 P.M., M.Ramachandra Aiyar (paragraph 49 current) addressed an audience of about 500 persons behind the Moore Market on the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. The lecturer said that the object of his lecture was to explain to the masses the unspeakable sufferings of their own brethren in the Transvaal owing to the inhuman treatment of the Colonies, to enlist their hearty sympathy with them on their miserable condition and to take steps against the oppressed by way of retaliation.

123(b) Madras City, 25-1-08. This young man resides in the East Mada Street Mylapore, and is paid for lecturing by the Seceeetary of the National Fund. Sometimes he assumes the name of Krishnaswami Bharati and associates, while in Madras with other students the meeting places being one Ramachandra Aiyar's eating house or Goodwin & Co. (Chemists), Mylapore.

An eye will be kept on these places.

124. (a) Tinnevelly, 21-1-08. The District Superintendent of Police has forwarded the following account of a lecture delivered by the marginally-named individual at Tinnevelly on the 12th instant:- The temple authorities at first objected to the use of the mantapam but on the lecturer promising to avoid anything offensive permission was granted.

Sriman Swami Subramania Sivam, Ailias Subramanian or Subramania Aiyar, an Extremist preacher. Paragraph 71, current.)

He added that if agitation became widespread the Government would try to put it down by conferring a few high appointments on Indians but that the nominees should refuse to accept them and on the other hand manfully agitate till the goal of Swaraj was reached. Referring to the split in the Congress he censured the Moderates as being insincere, cowardly and time serving and observed that the Extremist leaders were all men who had made a special study of religion and that it was their religious conviction that gave them courage and made them act candidly. He hoped that the efforts of the Extremists would in the end be crowned with success. He even attributed a bad motive to the Moderates for having arranged to hold the last session of the Congress at Surat where Tilak and his party had no influence.

(c) Tinnevelly (Sivakasi Sub-division), 11-1-08. The Assistant Superintendent of Police writes:- "This individual who called himself Subramania Sastri is said to come from Brahmakapalam, a village near the Himalayas. He delivered a lecture in Sivakasi on Industry and urged the purchase of native articles.

130. (a) Madras City, 21-1-08. In pursuance of ~~th~~ a

The Madras Mahajana Sabha (Paragraph 101, current)

~~the~~ printed notice, the adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sabha was held on the evening of the 18th instant on the premises of the Sabha with the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar in the chair, when the following propositions were carried unanimously:-

I. Proposed by G.Subramania Aiyar and seconded by T.Rangachariyar that a public meeting be convened to protest against the inhuman treatment of Indians in South Africa by the Transvaal Government and the bad treatment accorded to Indians generally in self-governing British Colonies and to request the Government of India to take steps by way of retaliation against the Colonies in the matter of importation of Colonial goods into British India, the entry of colonials into the Indian services and the Settlement of Colonials in British India for the purpose of trade, etc., and to call upon all Indians to boycott colonials and colonial goods.

392

132. Madras City, 27-1-08. A Tamil pamphlet containing Vande Mataram songs.) some Vande Mataram songs is being sold at the Egmore Railway station at six pies a copy. The author is one Vadivelu Chetti, an ordinary Tamil poet living in Georgetown. The pamphlet treats of the boycott of foreign articles and of service under a foreign Government and the encouragement of Swadeshi industries.

Note by C.I.D.:- On examination of the pamphlet, a copy of which was forwarded to this office by the City Police, it is found to contain passages meaning "Do not approach foreigners nor be slaves to them."

Vol. XXI) Madras:- Saturday, 8th February 1908. No. 6.

Political Movements.

150. (a) Guntur, 1-2-08. This individual has come to Guntur. On the 1st instant he and Unnava Lakshmi Narayana* spoke about Swadeshi goods and the improvement of Indian industries. About 100 passers-by collected. The speeches were mild.

Travelling lecturers.
Bodi Narayana Rao.
(Paragraph 88, current)
*Paragraph 119, current)

(b) Tinnevelly, 1-2-08. This individual returned from Tenkasi and Kadyanallur where he had been lecturing, to Tinnevelly on 29th January 1908 and on the 30th and 31st idem gave lectures similar to those already given. Students mainly composed the audience. He said among other things that he himself was a follower of the New Nationalist party and beleived in Swadeshism, Boycott and National Education as the means of securing Swaraj. He was glad to see so many young students among the audience as his mission was to deliver his message to them and not to old men who would soon be dead. Before closing his lecture he particularly urged the boycott of Government courts and the establishment of Swadeshi tribunals to take their place.

Sriman Swami Subramania Sivam with aliases.
(Para 124, current)

156 Krishnaswami (c) Salem, 1-2-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "This individual continued to lecture during the week in different parts of the town. The subjects were "Swadeshism and Boycott" "Swaraj" the condition of Indians in the Transvaal etc. He always lectures in Tamil and speaks rapidly so that it is difficult for reporters to follow him. His lectures last from one to two hours and whatever the subject, are more or less repetitions of one another. A crowd of small boys usually sat round him and punctuated his remarks with cried of Vande Mataram and "Shame". At the end of the week just before he left he began to attract larger crowds and his audience is reported to have

finally numbered about 400 persons. He left Salem rather hurriedly on the 31st January by mail for Erode where he is said to be going to join G.Subramania Aiyar for lecturing purposes. The District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, was informed by wire as arranged with him. The lecturer is a youth of about 19 years of age reported to be an orphan. He took a great interest in the lectures of Bipin Chandra Pal in Madras which appear to have fired him. He went lecturing in Travancore before he came to Coimbatore and Salem. He says he will go on a lecturing tour in the villages of this district on his return from the Coimbatore district. Some persons of Salem who are interested in the movement (I am making enquiries as to who they are) have promised to pay him Rs.25 a month. The lecturer was presented by his admirers in Salem with a Swadeshi steel trunk and shawl before he left. If he returns to this district, I will arrange to get his speeches carefully reported."

District Magistrate's remarks, dated 4th February 1908:- "So far his lectures have done little or no harm, but if he goes round the district I think it would be advisable to have his lectures reported verbatim so that he may, if necessary, be prosecuted".

Vol. XXI.) Madras:- Saturday, 15th February 1908. No. 7.

----

185 (ii) Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-Division), 8-2-08. Meetings have been held on the Tuticorin beach every evening during the week. Subramania Sivam was the chief speaker. The Bengali whose name is said to be S.C.Chandra Varkar of Chittagong maintains the greatest reticence about himself. The meeting on the 8th was presided over by C.Subramania Bharati* editor of the India, published at Madras, when a resolution was moved by Subramania Sivam seconded by S.Somasundara Bharati and supported by Chidambaram Pillai to send condolatory messages to the families of Leakat Husain and Abdul Gafur for their recent sufferings in the cause of India. Telegrams were despatched accordingly.

* Para 121,(a) current- C.I.D.

(iii) Tinnevelly, 9-2-08. This individual (Subramania Sivam) is a native of Batalagundu village in the Madura district. He sometimes calls himself a Sanyasi and at other times a political preacher belonging to the Nationalist party. He has a small beard and moustache and wears beads round his neck. He is of ordinary stature and his complexion is brown. He was first studying in his Native village then (owing to a dispute in his family) went to Trivandrum. Afterwards he went to Coimbatore and was a student in the St. Michael's College from which institution he appeared for the Matriculation examination but failed. He left the school as he fell out with one Purnalingam Pillai, one of the teachers and travelled to various places. Meanwile he appeared for the Matriculation examination once or twice but was unsuccessful: He then got the attender's post in the Tuticorin Police Sub-divisional Office but the appointment terminated after a short time. Thus disappointed, he assumed the garb of a Sanyasi which role too he found did not suit him. He has now taken to calling himself a political preacher, and moves from place to place living upon the bounty of his audience. He does not appear to be working for any society. His name is B.Subramania Aiyar. He also calls himself Bramhasri Subramania Aiyar or Swami Siva.

396

The Madras Mahajana Sabha. (Para 164, current)

195. Madras City, 10-2-08. The following telegram was sent by the Mahajana Sabha to Mr. Ghandi at Johannesberg regarding the Transvaal ordinance.

"Madras heartily sympathises your troubles. Public meeting resolved all Indians boycott colonials, colonial goods. Meetings being held. Indignation throughout India. Wish suceess your efforts."

The Chennai Jana Sangam (Para 131, current.

196. Madras City, 6-2-08. The Chennai Jana Sangam, Madras heldx a general meeting on the 2nd instant and passed the following resolutions:-

"I. That the Chennai Jana Sangam, Madras, do place on record its profound sympathy with Moulvi Leakat Husain and Dr. Abdul Gaffur in their present troubles and also its sense of appreciation of their valuable services in their country's cause and also of the bold attitude they presented at their trial.

"II. That while congratulating Mr. Ghandi and other Indian brothers on their release this Sangam hopes that they will continue their passive resistance until equal rights with the whites are granted to the Indians in the Transvaal and this resolution be communicated to Mr. Ghandi with out heartiest sympathy."

- - - -

Vol.XXI) Madras:- Saturday, 22nd February 1908. (No. 8.)

----

217 (b) Kistna, 8-2-08. A meeting was held in Robertsonpet Square on the 2nd instant by Extremists Pattabhi Sitramayya, M.B., C.M., Avutapalli Narayana Rao Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Kavita Srirama Sastri, Harisarvothama Rao and Kota Venkatachalam.

Pattabhi Sitramayya said that as some of the audience were villagers they could not understand the word "Boycott" which meant not to purchase white mull cloth, white sugar, printed chintz, etc., manufactured out of India. He further said that His Excellency the Governor was coming to Masulipatam, that his coming was not for the welfare of the people as, if it were so, he would certainly camp in a village and make enquiries about the welfare of the village, the ryots, etc., that he was simply coming to the town where carpets were spread for him to walk on and would take the respects and honour shown him by the Collector and other officers. He pointed out that all officers must go dressed in black as that alone was considered respectful, that all the black cloth was manufactured in England and officers thought that if they failed to wear black coats they would be dismissed. He added that it was true that the whites in the Transvaal were ill-treating Indians, ~~(but it was true that the whites in the Transvaal were ill-treating Indians)~~ but when Indians represented their grievances to the English Government that Government refused to interfere, that it was therefore no use to depend on the English Government, but every one should join and boycott English goods.

219. Krishna Aiyar with aliases, a National Fund lecturer. (Paragraph 189, current)

These men reported that ~~the~~ Krishna Aiyar went to Omalur at 12 noon on the 11th and remained in the house of maistry Krishnaswami Nayudu, lecturing that night from 7-30 to 9-30 P.M. The ~~audie~~ audience consisted of about 50 persosns, the chief persons who attended being Ramachandra Aiyar (Local Fund overseer), Venkatachari (Revenue Inspector), Lakshminarayana Aiyar (village munsif) Krishna Aiyar (Karnam) and a few merchants. He spoke on Swadeshism, but did

398

did not make value of about Rs. 10. On the 13th he went to Tharamangalam and stayed with one Gopala Aiyar, Union clerk, and Annaswami Aiyar (village magistrate of Papambadi), ~~Gopala Aiyar (Union clerk) Venkata Rao (Local Fund road maistry), etc.~~

Gurunatha Aiyar, late head constable in the Tinnevelly Police, now cargo superintendent of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (limited), Tuticorin. (Para 185, current)

221. Tinnevelly, 11-2-08. The District Superintendent of Police reports about this individual as follows:- "I dismissed him eighteen months ago but he got back on appeal. He absented himself without leave on a plea of 'sickness' but all the time was preaching Swadeshism in Tanjore district; he, however got a certificate from an apothecary and defied all discipline. I received information a week or two ago that he was distributing seditious pamphlets in Nanguneri where he had been transferred. His resignation was only accepted about a week ago and his appointment as cargo superintendent clearly shows that my suspicions about him were correct."

- - -

(x) use of any seditious expressions. On the 12th he sold Swadeshi cotton goods to the ~~value~~ of

Vol.XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 29th February 1908. No. 9.

The swadeshi movement.
*Paragraph 186 (b) (ii) current. C.I.D.

246. Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-division), 15-2-08. At the close of the meeting* held on the Tuticorin beach on the 8th instant, a few Swadeshi songs were sung by C.Subramania Bharati who presided on the occasion. Total boycott and passive resistance were also preached at this meeting as well as at the meeting held the next day. Gurunatha Aiyar@ lately a head constable of police in this district has been sent out to canvass shares for the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

@ Para 221, current. C.I.D.

A swadeshi Bank at Tuticorin.

247. Tinnevelly (Tuticorin Sub-division) 15-2-08. A new Bank called the "Branch Bank of South India" was opened on the 10th instant at Tuticorin next to Pachaiperumal Pillai's premises.

N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.I., High Court Vakil, Tanjore. (Paragraph 197 (b) current.)

252. C.I.D. The following letter written by the marginally-named individual, appears in the Hindu, dated Madras, the 17th February 1908:-

A farce of a public meeting was held at the Thomas Hall in re the Governor's reception. That is not a usual place where public meetings are held. Printed letters of invitations in English were sent to a select few, still it was called a public meeting! Invitations were not sent to persons who were likely to speak o out boldly without caring for official powers or favours. I got no invitation. Still I attended the meeting to protest against any subscription list being opened by the Collector who was to preside at the meeting. My object was apparently known, and the Collector ~~cleve~~ cleverly left the whole business to a Reception Committee and left the meeting, saying he would not open the subscription list.

What the Collector refused to do is now being done by his subordinates with a vengence. A Revenue officer asked his next subordinate officer to collect a certain sum of money for each

village, as the collections were not sufficient, and as it was inconvenient to collect in town, for there were men who would write everything to the papers. This subordinate refused to do the work. The officer next below undertook the business. A Pattamonigar who could not collect in the villages as the villagers could not pay, was forced to give Rs. 5 out of Rs. 10 his pay. He was asked to forfeit his full pay, but he begged to have Rs. 5 for himself which he had to pay to his creditor. Such is the course of conduct of the executive. Alas! when will things improve

254 On the evening of the 21st another lecture was delivered by R.V. Krishna Iyer in Rasipur on the same subject. ~~in the same village.~~ The Headmaster is reported to have warned the schoolboys not to attend and in consequence there were fewer of them present and the shouting of Bande Mataram was feebler than on the previous evening. The Headmaster and his assistants did not attend and the meeting was held on the other side of the road as he would not allow it to be held in front of the school. The prominent people present were the same as attended the first meeting. The lecturer urged his hearers to follow the example of the people in Bengal and refrain from buying foreign goods and gave one or two instances of self-sacrifice practised by Swadeshists which have been quoted frequently by Swadeshi lecturers.

Vol. XX'. Madras:- Saturday, 4th April 1908. (No. 14.

----

393 Madras City, 30-3-1908. A Public meeting was held under the auspices of the Chennai Jana Sangam "To express sympathy with the Tuticorin and Tinnevelly patriots and martyrs."

"That this meeting expresses its hearty approbation of the great work done by the Great patriots of Tinnevelly and by Srijut Chidambaram Pillai in particular in the cause of true Swadeshism and sympathises with them in their present troubles."

When an Inspector of the Intelligence Department who was in plain clothes, attempted to take down notes as soon as the proceedings of the meeting began, the audience near and about him hissed and jeered at him and threw sand on him from behind. After meeting concluded and when the same Inspector was leaving some persons showered a lot of sand on him and followed it up by throwing stones, two or three falling on his straw hat. He was surrounded by a crowd, some of whom shouted Bande Mataram, Feringi, Parangi Jai Bipin Chandra Pal, etc. Their attitude was very aggressive and it appeared to the Inspector that the crowd, composed, chiefly of Brahman students wantonly acted in this manner to provoke the Inspector to commit an assault.

- - - -

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 25th April 1908. No. 16.

CHINGLEPUT

----

469 On the 5th instant Muttaiya Pillai, Venkata Aryan and Narayana Govindadu Bai* joined together at the bazaar of Murugappa Mudali and performed bhajana and then preached. He finished up by saying that to get the British to leave the country it was necessary for his audience to do only three things...

*Enquiries are being made about this individual C.I.D.

(1) Boycott all courts and police stations.

(2) Get all village servants to refuse to work.

(3) Refuse to export any produce from India.

The audience all called out Bande Mataram at the speaker's request to show that they agreed to the three proposals.

- - - -

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 2nd May 1908. No. 17.

-----

524 (b) Kistna, 25-4-08. An open air meeting was held at Robertsonpet Square on the evening of the 20th instant. Kota Venkatachalam spoke to the following effect:- I will only remind you again what you should do. The most important thing is boycott I mean boycott of English goods, all European and Native Government servants, and all Hindus who work against us. Boycott is not an easy task. You will have to shed blood; you will have to lose lives; you will have to undergo incarceration. By foul or fair means you should enforce boycott. If you see any one purchasing a foreign coat, you must first tell him not to purchase it; you must explain to him the lossess we are put to by purchasing foreign goods. If he does not listen to you, give him the value of the coat, take it and burn it. If he does not even then listen, you must have recourse to other coercive measures.,which I need not describe to you here.

You must either fight the battle and obtain Swaraj or lose the name of the Hindu nation. If you keep quiet, you will be down, trodden and exterminated. Instead of perishing in such a way I think it is better to fight and die. But you need not think that you will not suceed in your fight. In all battles between the people and tyrannical Government the people have always suceeded as you will see from the history of other nations. You have no doubt initial difficulties which you should not mind. First boycott all Hindu Government servants. Then you will be able to boycott the Europeans. Do not show any respect to Tahsildars, etc., treat them with contempt, make them feel their position awkward, and they will resign their appointments. Then the Europeans will not be able to do any work and will have to listen to us. Advise your dhobies and barbers not to work for Europeans and the merchants not to sell anything to them. If you act up to my advice, you are sure to get Swaraj very soon." (The lecturer was here interrupted by the audience and got down).

528. Tinnevelly, 18-4-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "Padmanabha Aiyangar, the seditionist, who was being watched in Tinnevelly slipped away unnoticed to Trivandrum some days back. I sent a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector there with a letter to the Resident and he found the individual living quetly with his relations. Constable No. 91, of the Tinnevelly police is now watching him. He is living in a house which apparently belongs to him. He is said to have adjured politics for the present.

Padmanabha Aiyangar B.A., (Para 484, current)

"The following particulars of his previous history are reported. I do not know if they have been already reported or not:-

"He was a temporary translator in the Madras High Court resigned this and started an unsuccessful paper the Indian. He misappropriated Rs. 1,000 which he had received as desposits from two clerks employed on the staff of the paper. The clerks sued him and got a decree, which is still unexecuted.

"He was then connected for a time with some small Swadeshi concerns which did not prosper. He was afterwards employed on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month as sub-editor and reporter of the Madras Standard, but left it on account of a quarrel with the editor. "He then came back to Tinnevelly, his native district. He began his life as clerk in the Tinnevelly Collector's Office.

"He is said to have been convicted of forgery when only 14 years old in the Tinnevelly Sessions and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court."

405

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday 16th May 1908. No. 19.

-----

595. C.I.D. Information has been recéived from Tinnevelly that two Bengalis in the garb of merchants visited Madura a month ago. One is named S.S.Bharati and both came from Calcutta. They know English well and are extremists who have been touring in South India interviewing influential men and the higher native officials and sounding them as to their views on Nationalism.

Two Bengalis travelling in South Indian in the garb of merchants.

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 23rd May 1908. No. 20.

----

626. Tinnevelly, 16-5-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes: "Sadhu Ganapathi Aiyar is reported to have gone to Madras from salem.

Sadhu Ganapathi Aiyar. Para 594, current.

"I am convinced that this man requires special attention.

"I think he is more dangerous than is generally supposed. He has frequent meetings in his house of persons of nationalist ideas and such persons coming from other places to Tinnevelly go direct to him. He has, I believe, been heard to applaud the late bomb outrage in Bengal and does not make much pretence of concealing his Extremist views, though he does not make them very public.

"He is reported to have had some Bengalis staying with him a month ago.

"He was closely concerned with the organizing of the riots in Tinnevelly and meetings were held in his house immediately before them. He has influence with the Hindu College students and no doubt stirs them up.

"There is no doubt that he will know everything connected with the nationalist movement that is done in Tinnevelly and probably also in the whole of the southern part of this district. It is very possible that his present visit to Salem

406

*Para 603 Current, C.I.D.

and Madras is not entirely in connection with obtaining a barrister to defend Chidambaram Pillai. I believe he is now staying in Madras with C.Subramania Bharati* at No. 34, Broadway."

----

638. Madura (Ramnad Sub-Division) 16-5-08. The Assistant Superintendent of Police writes:-- "One of the text books of the V and VI Forms in the Raja's High School at Sivaganga is 'The Citizen of India'. The teacher who explains and lectures on this book is one Duraiswami Aiyangar. Whilst thus lecturing it appears that he makes undesirable and objectionable comments on the administration of India. Some of the students who did not relish these comments have been talking about the matter. I am having enquiries made to see how the bulk of the students regard it and whether it has any effect on them and also what are the portions of the book adversely criticised by this teacher."

Duraiswami Aiyangar, teacher in the Raja's High School, Sivaganga.

640. Madras City, 12-5-08. At 6 P.M. on the 10th instant, a public meeting was held in the premises of the Chennai Jana Sangam, in Thimmanayakan Gardens, Ice House Road, Triplicane in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the said Sangam, when K.Venkataramana Rao $ editor of the Banoodaya, delivered a lecture on the "New Movement."

The first anniversary of the Chennai Jana Sangam. Para 602 of current.)

$ Para 602 current C.I.D.

Then came Subramania Bharati * and said in English: "All the actions of the Chennai Jana Sangam are public and I very much regret the action of the present English Government which calls itself to be very civilized to take to the mean, base and treacherous mode of espionaging honest men by a set of police scamps who disguise

*Para 631, supra - C.I.D.

themselves as bandy-drivers and Jatkawallahs. Is not this Government a barbarous one, shadowing honest men from place in this fashion? Our aim is to annihilate the present British Government by such actions and deeds which are by no means seditious, offensive and which cannot be brought under any of the sections of the Penal laws. That set of police detectives who call themselves to belong to the Intelligence Department but without the least intelligence take false notes. I ask every pess representative and the able detectives to take a full text of my speech and publish and report. When I had an interview with Mr. Chidambaram Pillai he asked me to tell you that he was one of the leading men who started the Chennai Jana Sangam and wished that its object must be carried out and that he did not care whether he was released or put in jail."

644 (a) Madras City, 13-5-08. Information has been that C.Subramania Bharati,* Ethiraj Surendranath Babu" and some more of the members of the Chennai Jana Sangam@ are arranging to go to Conjeevaram during the ensuing festival to deliver Swadeshi lectures and collect money for Chidambaram Pillai's defence with the co-operation of the local body known as Satya Vrata Sangam&.

The Tinnevelly Relief Fund.
*Para 598 (e) current.
"Para 640, supra C.I.D.
@Para 639 (b) and (c) supra C.I.D.
&Para 431, current C.I.D.

VOL. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 30th May 1908. No. 21.

687, Tanjore, 2355-08. The District Superintendent of Police has forwarded the following report:- A meeting was held at Kuttalam on the evening of the 22nd May to consider whether the Union established there was necessary or might not be abolished. Ponnuswami Aiyar, a native of Tiruvaduturai, madex a speech.

A meeting held to consider the abolition of the Kuttalam Union.

Similarly, he said, taxes were collected from the people by the Union, but they got no benefit at all. He observed that if the people discontinued paying the Union taxes, the Union would be abolished. He then exhorted the people not to resort to courts but to have their disputes settled by panchayats and said that those who took a different view should be boycotted. Finally he advised the barbers and the washermen not to do work for those who were against the Swadeshi movement.

District Magistrate's remarks:- "I do not like the Kuttalam incident as described in the District Superintendent of Police's report and am making enquiries. Advising people not to pay taxes is going too near the limits of the permissible. I am instituting further enquiries and if I find that Ponnuswami Aiyar is being taken seriously I shall consider the advisability and possibility of taking criminal action against him. Meanwhile I have authorized the District Superintendent of Police to warn Ponnuswami Aiyar from me if he thinks it will do good."

~~689 omitted.~~

691. C.I.D. A printed copy of the following circular was received to the address of K.Sourirajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Negapatam. The address was written in a feigned hand, possibly with the left hand and the post marks on the envelope show that it was posted at Senkulam, Trichinopoly district, on 21st May 1908 and received at Negapatam the following day:-

409

689. Madras City, 25-5-08. The following are the contents

An anonymous letter regarding the rumoured bombardment of some of the English churches in Madras.

of an annonymous letter, dated 22nd May 190 1908, received by the Commissioner of Police. The envelope which contained the letter bears the post-mark of Chulai in Madras:-

There is a rumour among certain young Bande Mataram boys xxx that some of the English churches, notably on the Mount Road, are to be bombarded next Sundary evening when the European authorities, etc., will be unarmed and off their guard; this might only be a brag and a canard, but it might do well for the Police to be on the look out to search loiterers in the church compound.

691. C.I.D. A printed copy of the following circular was received to the address of K.Sourirajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Negapatam. The address was written in a feigned, hand, possibly with the left hand and the post marks on the envelope show that it was posted at Senkulam, Trichinopoly district, on 21st May 1908 and received at Negapatam the following day:-

(Contd. next Page).

BANDE MATHARAM.

Appeal to our countrymen.

Dear brethren,

We have fallen into the accursed hands of the fiendish enemies as a reward for the services for our beloved Mother-land. We might be hanged upon the gallows of the rascals or be rotting in their dunge on for ever... This is the revenge of the foreign devils. But we are not the least sorry for that as we were always prepared for it and knew John Bull's nature. They have been torturing us in every imaginable way in compa rison with which Russian Opp-ression can be nothing; but that won't avail them: they have come to learn of what stuff we are made and that we mean regular hard and earnest business. But, brethren, you are the sole legacy of our works. We are departing but you are to take the lead & God Himself, we are quite sure, would not be able to save England from the grave situation & she is doomed for ever. For the life of every patriot lost, let dozens of Englishman be killed in every station will be the practical answer of the Revolutionary activities all over India. Secret murders are the index of every great Revolution. Let every Englishman realise that in every district his life & property are insecure. We die, no objection to that hundreds are to die before the great bloody send off of the white devils takes place but before we depart, let us hear & we will die with cheerful countenance- that 200 white skins are sent to hell on the day of the deliver of judgment. That is the practical sympathy with our work. That will be fittest memorial of the occasion.

Yours for martyrdom,

Barindra. K.Ghose,
Hem Chandra Das.
Ullas Kar Datta.

Note:- The above is, as far as possible, a fac-simile of the pamphlet with all printing errors, etc., reproduced. Will all officers please note and try to ascertain if more copies have been circulated and where they were printed?

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 13th June 1908. No. 23.

---

764. Tinnevelly, 30-5-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes: "The Swadeshi preacher Govinda Duboi came here during the week. He went straight to Sadhu Ganapathi Aiyar's* house (as well these people do) and stayed there. On the 26th May some manuscript notices were found in Tinnevelly stating that he was going to give a lecture in Palamcottah in the evening. I at once ordered Palamcottah and Tinnevelly Inspectors to disperse any meeting he tried to address. He actually came to Palamcottah about 5 P.M. in a jutka with three local men of no importance. The Inspector found him loafing about and asked him where he was staying. He gave an evasive reply and the Inspector warned him that he would not be allowed to collect a crowd and told him he had better clear out, which he did. He went to Ambasamudram the next day but one and from there to Tenkasi where he is now being watched. There is a mischievous man at Ambasamudram named Kailsam Aiyar* who has helped him.

Narayana Govinda Duboi, with aliases (Para 634, current)

*Para 729, current C.I.D.

*Kailasanatha Aiyar mentioned in Para 365 (j) current, C.I.D.

779. Trichinopoly The District Magistrate writes:- "I enclose copy of a seditious pamphlet* which is being sent to the monitors of the various classes of the St. Joseph's College wrapped up in pieces of old newspaper. I am asking the District Superintendent of Police to make enquiries.

Circulation of a seditious circular headed "Oh Martyrs"

*Printed below:- C.I.D.

OH MARTYRS !!

The battle of freedom once begun.
And handed down from sire to son.
Though often lost is ever won!!!

To-day is the 10th of May! It was on this day, that, in the ever memorable year of 1857, the first campaign of the war of independence was opened by you, oh martyrs, on the battlefields of India. The motherland, awakened to the sense

of her degrading slavery, unsheathe her sword, brust forth the shackles and struck the first blow for her liberty and for her honour. It was on this day that the warery Maro Firungee ko was raised by the throats of thousands. It was on this day that the sepoys of Meerut having risen in a terrible uprising marched down to Delhi, saw the waters of the Jamna glittering in the sunshine, caught one of those historical moments which close past epoch to introduce a new one, and "had found in a moment a leader, a flag and a cause, and converted the mutiny into a national and religious war"*.

All honour be let to you, oh martyrs; for it was for the preservation of the honour of the race that you performed the fiery ordeal of a revolution, when the religions of the land were threatened with a forcible and sinister conversion, when the hypocrite threw off his friendly garb and stood up into the naked heinousness of aperfidious foe breaking treaties, smashing crowns. forging chains, and mocking all the while our merciful mother for the very honesty with which she believed the pretensions of the white liar, then you oh martyrs of 1857 awoke the mother inspired the mother and for the honour of the mother, rushed to the battlefield terrible and tremendous, with the warery Maro Firungee ko on your lips, and with the sacred mantra "God and Hindustan" on you banner! Well did you do in rising! For otherwise although your blood might have been spared, yet the stigma of servility would have been the deeper, one more link would have been added to the cursed chain of demoralising patience, and the world would have again contemptuously pointed to our nation saying "She deserves slavery, she is happy in slavery! For even in 1857 she did not raise even a finger to protect her interest and her honour!"

This day therefore, we dedicate, oh martyrs, to your inspiring memory! It was on this day that you raised a new flag to be upheld, you uttered a mission to be fulfilled you saw a vision to be realized, you proclaimed a nation to be

* Justin McCarthy "History of Our Own Times" Vol. III.

born!

We take up your cry, we revere your flag, we are determined to continue that fiery mission of "away with the foreigner!" which you attered, amidst the prophetic thunderings of the revolutionary war revolutionary, yes, it was a revolutionary war. For the war of 1857 shall not cease till the revolution arrives striking slavery into dust, elevating liberty to the throne. Whenever a people rises for its freedom, whenever that seed of liberty gets a germánated in the blood of its fathers whenever that seed of liberty gets germinated in the blood of its martyrs and whenever there remains at least one true son to avenge that blood of his fathers, there never can be an end to such a war as this. No, a revolutionary war knows no truce save liberty or death! We, inspired by your memory, determine to continue the struggle you began in 1857, we refuse to acknowledge the armistice as a truce; we look upon the battles you fought as the battles of the first campaign the defeat of which cannot be the defeat of the war. What? Shall the world say that India has accepted the defeat as a final one? That the blood of 1857 was shed in vain. That the sons of Ind betray their fathers' vows? No, by Hindustan no! The historical continuity of the Indian nation is not cut off. The war began on the 10th of May of 1857, is not over on the 10th of May of 1908, nor shall it ever cease till a 10th of May of 1857, is not over on the 10th May of 1908 nor shall it ever cease till a 10th of May to come sees the destiny accomplished, sees the beautiful Ind crowned, either with the lustre of victory or with the halo of martyrdom!

But, O glorious martyrs, in this pious struggle of your sons help! O help us by your inspiring presence! Torn in innumerable petty selves, we cannot realize the grand unity of the mother. Whisper then, unto us by what magic you caught the secret of union. How the Firungee rule was shattered to pieces and the Swadeshi thrones were set up by the common consent of Hindus and Muhammadans. How, in the higher love of the mother united the difference of castes and creeds,

how the venerated and venerable Bahadur Shah prohibited the killing of cows throughout India, how Shrimant Nana Sahib, after the first salute of thundering cannon to the Emperor of Delhi reserved for himself the second one! How you staggered the whole world by uniting under the banner of mother and forced your enemies to say, Among the many lessons the Indian Mutiny conveys to the historian and administrator none is of greater importance than the warning that it is possible to have a revolution in which Brahmins and Shudras, Muhammadan and Hindu were united against us and that it is not safe to suppose that the peace and stability of our dominion in any great measure depends on the continent being inhabited by different races with different religious systems, for they mutually understand each other and respect and take a part in each other's modes and ways and doings" Whisper unto us the nobility of such an alliance of religion with patriotism - the true religion which ever is on the side of patriotism, the true patriotism which secures the freedom of religion.!

*Forest G.W."State papers", VolII 0

And give us the marvellous energy, daring and secrecy with which you organize the mighty volcano: show us the volcanic magma that underlie the green thin crust, on which the foe is to be kept lulled into a false security; tell us how the chapati - that fiery cross of India, flew from village to village and from valley to valley, setting the whole intellect of the nation on fire by the very vagueness of its message and then let us hear the roaring thunder with which the volcono at last burst forth with an all-shattering force, rushing smashing, burning and consuming into one continuous fiery flow or red-hot lava-flood! Within a month regiment after regiment, prince after prince, city after city, sepoys, police zamindars, pundits, moulvis, the multiple headed revolution sounded its tocsin and temples and mosquies resounded with cry" Maro Firungee ko! Away with the foreigners! Meerut rose, Delhi rose rose Benares, Agra, Patna, Lucknow, Allahabad, Jadagerpoor Jhansi, Banda, Indore- From Peshawar to Calcutta and from the

Narbada to the Himalayas, the volcano burst forth into a sudden, simultaneous and all consuming conflagration!!

And then, oh martyrs, tell us the little as well as the great defects which you found out in our people in that great experiment of yours. But above all, point out that most ruinous, may the only material drawback in the body of the nation which rendered all your efforts futile - the mean selfish blindness which refused to see its way to join the Nation's cause. Say, that the only cause of the defeat of Hindustan was Hindustan herself; that shaking away the slumber of centuries the mother rose to hit the foe but while her right hand was striking the Firungee head her left hand struck alas, not the enemy but her own forehead! So she staggered an fell back into an inevitable swoon of 50 years!

Fifty years are past, but oh restless spirits of 1857, we promise you with our hearts' blood, that your Diamond Jubilee shall not pass without seeing your wishes fulfilled!! We have heard your voice and we gather courage from it. With limited means you sustained a war, not against tyranny alone but against tyranny and treachery together. The Duab and ~~Aydya~~ Ayodhya, making a united stand, waged a war not only against the whole of the British power but against the rest of India too; and yet you fought for three years, and yet you had well nigh snatched away the crown of Hindustan and smashed the hollow existence of the alien rule. What an encouragement this! What the Duab and Ayodya could do in a month, the simultaneous sudden and determined rising of the whole of Hindustan can do in a day! This hope illumines our heart and assures us of success. And so we avow that your Diamond Jubilee the year 1917 shall not pass without seeing the resurging Ind making a triumphant entry into the world!

For, the bones of Bahadur Shah are crying vengeance from their grave! For, the blood of the dauntless Laxmit is boiling with indignation! For, the Shahid Peer Ali of Ptana when he was going to the gallows for having refused to divulge the secrets of the conspiracy whispered defiance to the

the secrets of the conspiracy whispered defiance to the Firungee said in prophetic words, "You may hang me to day, you may hang such as me every day, but thousands will still rise in my plaee your object will never be gained,"

Indians, these words must be fulfilled! Your blood oh martyrs, shall be avenged!!

Bande Mataram.

Note by C.I.D. On one of the old newspapers in which one of the pamphlets was wrapped the words "65 crom" appear in pencil. It is evident the pamphlets were despatched from India House, cromwell Road, High gate.

- - -

780. C.I.D. The Resident in Travancore and Cochin writes under date the 28th May:-

*Printed below- C.I.D.

"I enclose copy of a circular * which I hear is being sent to the people of Travancore. The post-mark seems to be 'Tanjore'

"An Arms Bill is now before the Travancore Legislative Council."

APPEAL TO THE TRAVANCOREANS.

Dear Brethren, - Are you sleeping the sleep of death while the Feringhee Government are forcing the Arms Act down the helpless throad of your Gracious King? Do you recognise the terrible consequences? Don't you see in us, emasculated and defencexless, a living example? Do you think you can live safe without arms amidst the inroads of dacoits and the wild animals? Don't sleep; be up and doing. The whole India is looking upto you for help in the final struggle for freedom. This is our appeal. Our mother has reposed a great trust in you. Don't betray it. If you do, you will be cursed by her. Awake from sleep, agitate manfully, and compel the Government to drop the Act. Bande Mataram.

Sons of India.

Vol.XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 20th June 1908. No. 24.

----

794. C.I.D. An Inspector of this department writes

S.Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A. Para 777, current. | from Tinnevelly Bridge under date the 13th June:- "I beg to inform you that one of the trio, Padmanabha Aiyangar, of Tuticorin notriety, was arrested on the 10th instant at Trivandrum under section 143, I.P.C., while he was lecturing along with a Poona man, whose name is yet to be known in contravention of the orders of the Travancore Government. He was released on bail yesterday pending trial of both."

808. South Canara, 11-6-08. Information has been

Hari Dass Vaja, a Chitpaven Maharatta Brahman. | received that one Hari Dass Vaja, a Chitpaven Maharatta Brahman, has come to Mangalore and is staying in Gokaram Mutt, car Street. He is a Matriculate and appears, some time ago, to have held a post on Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 in the Forest Department of the Bombay presidency.

The Public impression is that he is connected with the "Tilak Mission," that is the body of men sent out by Tilak to preach sedition.

~~Hari dass Vaja passes for a religious man and the "Hari Katha"~~ Hari Dass Vaja seizes opportunity in the course of the narration of the "Hari Katha" to introduce Swadeshi, Swaraj and other seditious subjects in order to poison the public mind.

It seems that as public and political meetings are being watched, Tilak has adopted the "Hari Katha" device for sowing seditious ideas. It is suspected that his agents have been let loose on the West Coast which happens to be near Bombay. The "Hari Dasses" have to be watched. Arrangements have been made to have a watch kept on Vaja and further information about him will be duly reported.

814. (a) Madras City, 16-6-08. The Deputy Commissioner

Prohibition of meetings on the beach.
*Para 812 (g) supra C.I.D.
"Printed below-- C.I.D.
ØPara 812 (g) supra C.I.D.
§ Para 812 (f) and (g), supra C.I.D.

of Police, Southern Range writes :- "As I remarked on my report of the 15th instant * I passed an order" under section 41 of Act III of 1888, on that day prohibiting meetings on the beach. The Commissioner of Police has already empowered me under section 6, Act III of 1888 to pass such an order, if necessary. On the evening of the 15th

(1) Kota Venkatachala Yegadar Arya,
(2) Muttaiya Das, Ø
(3) Palani Mudali §

came to the beach to lecture but on being told by Acting Inspector Shortt of my order refrained from doing so and went away quietly.

ORDER ISSUED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, MADRAS, SOUTHERN RANGE.

As I consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to prohibit any assembly on the beach within the confines of the city of Madras, I hereby prohibit any assembly in such place under section 41, Act III of 1888.

Madras,
15th June 1908.

F.A.Dene,
Dy. Commissioner of Police and Justice of the peace, Southern Range.

817. C.I.D. The following tract issued by the Chennai Jana Sangam* has been forwarded by a Sub-Inspector of this department.

*Para 793(b) supra C.I.D.

CHENNAI JANA SANGAM, MADRAS.

Tract No. 1.

Scene- Cofee House.

Ramaswami, servant. Gopal and Narayan, customers.

Gopal-- Ramaswami, one DHOSAI in a leaf-plate.

Ramaswami:- You give us more trouble than other customers. You always insist upon having leaf-cups (dhonnai). See, hundreds of people use enamelled plates. You must wait till these are served.

Narayanan:- (To Gopal) How is it, sir, you don't use enamelled plates? You are rather old-fashioned.

Gopal:- Yes I do it for these reasons: Leaf cups are not foreign made. Evidently some of our poor countrymen depend on that industry for their livelihood. We must encourage them. Moreover, it is not to my taste to eat anything in the same plate used by so many persons. There is every chance of our swallowing the saliva of other men. Some of them may have contagious diseases. These fellows don't wash these plates well. Awfully dirty and greasy and stinking!

Narayanan:- Brother, after hearing you I feel as if I should fling down this plate with every thing on it. (Flinging it) Ramaswami, let me have the cakes in leaf-cups. Please never give me anything in an enamelled plate.

Gopal:- I thank you, brother.

Narayan:- No. No thanks. I was a fool to have been using this foreign stuff. I pledged myself to boycott. We can afford to do without these enamelled wares. We talk and talk many things, but don't do any little good in practice.

Gopal:- Will you kindly tell your friends to do the same? I have been doing it.

Narayan:- Certainly, I will,. We must all work together and see that in two months not even a single enamalled plate is left in a cofee house. If we can't do this, nothing can we achieve.

All:- Vande Mataram!

Gopal:- Glory to Bharath Matha!

420

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 27th June 1908. No. 25.

N.K.Srinivasa Aiyangar, suspected to have had connection with the anarchists of Calcutta.

854. C.I.D. This individual who is a native of ~~Kilantamm~~ Kilandattam village in the Tinnevelly district applied on the 24th February 1908 to the editor of the Hindu for an appointment in his office and was asked to appear in person.

He was again asked to call at the Hindu office, but instead of doing so he sent to the editor on the 21st idem an extraordinary letter in which he stated that having received secret information from some of his friends in Tinnevelly to the effect that they had meditated an attack on all the local European residents, he at once started for Tinnevelly, that on the 13th March (the day of the Tinnevelly riots) he met a Bengali named Lal Mohun who took him to Calcutta there introduced him to Srijut Satish Chandra Mookerjee, Honorary Principal, Bengal National College, Calcutta, that this person took him to a garden where he learnt that bombs were ebing manufactured, that on his expressing a desire to study the manufacture of bombs, he was shown all the process and that he soon afterwards returned to Madras. This individual was traced by the City Police to Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Choultry and was arrested on 27th May 1908 and his box containing several papers was seized. In this first statement made before the Commissioner of Police he said he was taken to Calcutta from Tinnevelly by a Bengali named Lal Mohun Gose and shown the process of making bombs in Manictollah Gardens. When questioned subsequently by Inspector Soshi Bhusu Dey from Bengal, who was then on special duty in Madras, he denied having ever visited Calcutta but stated that Lal Mohun Gose showed him in Madras a group photograph containing five persons of whom Lal Mohun himself was one and told him that they were members of a secret association organised for making

bombs in Manictollah Gardens. When questioned subsequently by Inspector Soshi Bhusu Dey from Bengal, who was then on special duty in Madras, he denied having ever visited Calcutta but stated that Lal Mohun Gose showed him in Madras a group photograph containing five persons of whom Lal Mohun himself was one and told him that they were members of a secret association organised for making bombs in Manictollah Gardens, that under two of the figures in the photo the names of Kanji Lal and Hemish Chandra Das were printed and that Lal Mohun gave his address as No. 15, Gopi Mohun Dutt's Lane, Calcutta. Enquiries made in Tinnevelly do not show that any Bengali by name Lal Mohun ever visited that place about the time of riots. Srinivasa Aiyangar was taken to Calcutta and shown to the officers who used to watch 15-2, Gopi Dutt Mohun's Lane. One of them was of opinion that Srinivasa Aiyangar was one of the Madrassis who visited the place. The contents of the box found with Srinivasa Aiyangar were examined by the Special Assistant of the Bengal S.B., but nothing could be found to point to Srinivasa Aiyangar having any connection with the people in Calcutta. This officer doubts whether the individual ever really visited Calcutta or met any members of the band of anarchists and strongly believes that he has derived most of his information from the Amrita Bazar Patrika, several copies of which were discovered in his box. He is being sent back to Madras.

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 11th July 1908. No. 27.

----

947. (a) Madras City, 30-6-08. The following

The Madras Mahajana Sabha } circular has been issued by the
Para 776, current } Honorary Secretaries of the

Sabha.:-

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL No. 2.

"Madras Mahajana Sabha" Office
Mount Road,
Madras 22nd May 1908.

Dear Sir,

The Committee of the Mahajana Sabha have unanimously

* Para 646, current-- C.I.D. } resolved to depute Mr. C.Karunakara Menon* editor and proprietor of the Indian Patriot to England. The following is the resolution of the Committee adopted at a meeting* with the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar in the chair:- "That Mr. C.Karunakara Menon be requested to go on deputation to England to co-operate with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and press Indian opinion on the Ministers, the members of Parliament and the British public particularly with reference to the proposed reforms in the constitution and administration of the Government of India.

Since the reform question is now under consideration of the Secretary of State and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has already reached England, it is very important that Mr. Karunakara Menon must be asked to proceed to England without delay. The expenses are estimated to be about Rs. 4,000 which, it is very probable, may be exceeded. A subscription list has already been opened here and is being circulated. Since it is imperative that Mr. Karunakara Menon must proceed at once, not later than the beginning of June we request you to take immediate steps to raise subscritpions in your place and remit the same to us without delay.

Apart from the reform question, the present situation in India calls for proper representation in England by a competent representative and the Sabha, you will recognise, has nominated a person who is one of the best that can be found in this Presidency. It is superfluous to dwell on the importance and necessity of strengthening Mr. Gokhale's hands by another competent Indian associated with him and we are confident that you will do your best to carry out the Sabha's resolution.

Awaiting your early reply.

Yours faithfully,
V.Ryru Nambiyar,
G.Subramania Aiyar,
Honorary Secretaries.

- - - -

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 18th July 1908. No. 28.

Seditious leaflets.
Para 873, current.

991. C.I.D. An Assistant master of the Coimbatore College about a fortnight prior to the 21st June 1908 picked up a copy of the circular headed "Oh Martyrs" referred to in paragraph 779, current in one of the class rooms. He also obtained the English postal wrapper in which it has been posted and which was addressed in an exactly similar way as the wrapper seized in Trichinopoly, i.e., to the monitor 6th Form. The circular and wrapper were given to the Principal, who forwarded them on the 21st June 1908 to the District Magistrate. There can be no doubt that the circular was received from England from the same source as the Trichinopoly circular, and the statement made in paragraph 873, current, that these circulars were printed locally by the young man who formerly belonged to the Vidya Kanchani Press seems incorrect.

A seditious leaflet.

993. Madras City, 13-7-08. On the morning of the 12th instant the watchman of "Eastward Ho" belonging to the Burma Oil Company, on the north beach saw a bundle of papers placed on a catamaran log with a brick as a weight. He secured the bundle which contained about 50 copies of the notice printed below and handed them over to one of the assistants of the firm, who burnt all, but three, of which two were handed over to the Police.

This part of the beach is much frequented by the student population. Apparently some one afraid to distribute them openly left the bundle to be picked up by passers-by. The notice does not bear the name of the press at which it was printed. A further search was made about the place for similar bundles but none could be found. Further enquiries are being made.

"YE SLAVES."

My dearest darlings of my mother Bharata.

Just think for a moment the condition in which you are placed, and the humiliating way in which you are treated not only in the foreign lands, but also in your own land. Just make a survey of the laws that are enforced upon you, and the justice you get in the law courts. Do not your hearts burn with rage? Yes. Then why are you quiet.

Your revered countrymen, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sirdar Ajit Singh, were deported without any rhyme or reason. Your revered leader Babu Bipin Chandra Pal was sent to prison illegally. Arabindo Ghose and others of United Bengal, Messrs. Bal Ganghadar Tilak and Pranjapye of Bombay, Messrs. Chidambaram Pillay and Siva of Madras are rotting within the prison walls. Your presses are curbed down. Your freedom of speech is at stake. Your mothers and sisters, your fathers and brethren, are put to much shame. Your own people are by millions dying of starvation. Your life is not secure. Your property is not secure.

What do all these indicate? Do not they indicate that you are no freemen? Do not they indicate that your liberty and freedom are trampled with? You have once commenced the battle of freedom in that ever-memorable year 1857, and the battle is not ended. Continue that war with a manly attitude fight for your liberties and with one united voice "Feringhee-ki-morrow" drive these whitemen and their progeny out of this land of ours.

Vande Mataram.

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 25th July 1908. No. 29.

1036. C.I.D. The editor of the Madras Times has received the following postcard from Calcutta.:-

"Mr. Editor, you have told that the authors of the coup-de-bomb will be blown from the guns. But what punishment do you proposed to be awarded to you all when the table will be turned. Remember you are digging, by these ways, your own graves and wait till the time arrives for your terrible fate which awaits you. Your heads will then roll down to the basket from the bloody choppings of the guillotine. We know it very well that the time has come for us to appeal to arms and to God to kick you off from India:-- Captain of the 1st Company of the Guarde Nationale."

The following description of the illustration on the address side of the card is that given by the editor in his issue of the 21st instant (morning edition):- On the address side there is a picture of a four-armed female whose flowing locks recall advertisements of "Tatcho." She has a sort of necklace of bleeding heads of Englishmen and holds another head in one of her hands. She has one foot on the prostrate body of a wild-looking and insufficiently clothed whiteman and seems about a decapitate him with a sort of mandoline which is flourished aloft in one of her left hands. To add insult to injury her tongue is hanging out of her mouth to its full extent."

Note- The post-card, which was received from the Commissioner of Police, Madras has been forwarded to the S.B., Bengal.

427

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 1st August 1908. No.30.

1075 Madras City, 28-7-08. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mahajana Sabha held on the evening of the 23rd July, the following resolutions were passed:-

(I) Resolved that the attention of the British Committee be drawn to the Exceedingly objectionable charge of Mr. Pinhey, the additional Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, to the Assessors in the trial of Mr. Chidambaram Pillai in Sessions case No. 2 of 1908 for sedition and in particular to certain passages and that the Committee be requested to take such steps as they may deem fit to bring the objectionable charge to the notice of the Secretary of State and Parliament and to prevent, if possible, the appointment of Mr. Pinhey as a permanent Judge of the High Court explaining the circumstances of the case.

(II) Resolved that the Secretaries do place before the Sabha the question of holding the Provincial Conferences.

(III) Resolved that Messrs. Sundaram Aiyar and Kasturiranga Aiyangar be requested to prepare and send to the Government of India and to the British Congress Committee a protest against the objectionable clauses in the Newspaper Act.

1079. (a) South Arcot, 25-7-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:-

(Arabinda Ghose's defence fund. Para 995, current.)

"I learn that R.Srinivasa Aiyangar, a District Court pleader at Cuddalore, has been collecting subscriptions for the expenses of the defence of Arabinda Ghose, one of the accused in the Calcutta Bomb case. He has done this on the appeal for funds from the sister of Arabinda Ghose, which was published in most of the native papers and has collected a fair amount mostly from pleaders but also from some private native merchants and others at Cuddalore. He intends sending the money to the sister of Arabinda Ghose."

1080. C.I.D. A Sub-Inspector of this department reports

The Tinnevelly sedition cases. ‖ as follows from Tuticorin
Para 1028, current. ‖ under date the 19th July:-

"I hear that a sum of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) is sent to Madras to-day through a person to meet the expense of appealing to the High Court on behalf of Chidambaram Pillai in the Timnevelly sedition cases. The amount was paid by ten shopmen at Tuticorin, at the rate of Rs. 100 per shop.

1085. C.I.D. An Inspector of this department reports

Seditious circular headed "Oh Martyrs." ‖ ~~reports~~ under date the 26th July 1908:- "In Madura, too, the seditious pamphlets, which were issued from London and which incited the boys to rebel in 1917, that being the 60th year of the mutiny, were received some months ago by the students of the various schools. I have already reported that such pamphlets were received by the students of the Coimbatore College, but were promptly handed over to the Principal. But in Madura they do not appear to have been given to the teachers. It would appear that copies of the printed pamphlet were typed and circulated. The printed pamphlet had the heading 'A History of Our Own Times' and was subscribed 'Bande Mataram'. It addressed the boys as martyrs."

Vol.XXI. Madras;- Saturday, 8th August 1908. No. 31.

1151. Government Railway Police Madras, 25-7-08. Information has been received that a printed pamphlet is in circulation at Berhampur advising people to convert all notes into money as there is likely to be a revolution soon. A copy has been applied for and will be sent on receipt.

Circulation of a pamphlet advising people to conver all currency notes into money.

1152. (a) Vizagapatam, 28-7-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "Some days ago I received information that all the headmasters of the schools in this district had received pamphlets of an inflammatory nature and that the headmaster of Amalpur in Godavari District sent his on to Mr. Yates, Inspector of Schools. I accordingly wrote to the latter. He has informed me that he has heard nothing on the point from the headmasters in this district though he is calling on them for report, but has sent me two pamphlets* received from the Amalpur headmaster. The latter tore up the envelope in which he received the pamphlets before reading them but subsequently gummed the pieces together and it is enclosed."

Circulation of seditious circulars.

*Headed "Oh Martyrs" Para 1085, current) and "A grave warning" (Para 990, current) C.I.D.

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday;- $5th August 1908. No. 32.

1186. C.I.D. The editor of the Madras Mail received by post on the 9th instant a cover bearing a Ceylon five cents postage stamp and a postmark Dikoya, which contained an anonymous letter. It is repoduced below with all mistakes and omissions:-

xDxxxxSix

Dear Sir,

The following will satisfy the nation and heaven, I.e., the British Nation is one of the cruel nation in the world that is Judge Pinhey's judgment in Chidambaram Pillai's case will clear Mr. Pinhey influenced his own will and not acted acc-ording so called British Law. Therefore we 6 Indian students determined to sacrifice our life, I.e., a menace on Mr. Pinhey's life. We surveyed 3 plans to transport Mr. Pinhey's life to the upper workd. As these plans is a formidable and undedtable though 2 out of 3 failed the 3rd plan is xixxx almost sure to transport his life all together from his bed at his residence for this reason we 3 young men came to Ceylon to bid good bye to our relations and dears in case we met our fate, we know pretty well we cannot escpae after committing this important crime. If Judge Pinhey acted according to ~~alw~~ law and punish Mr. Chidambaram Pillai there will be no feeling among Indian Nation. Owing to the injustice done to him one white man and six promising young Indians going to loose their life.

Dear editor, under British rule we rather Indian nations for many years was the law abiding peoples than any other nation in the world, now Englishman's temper altogether changed against Indians. Therefore the unrest rapidly progressing. Unless we received fair treatment from Englishman as Mr. Keir Hardie moved in the Commons last week the situation will be very grave and we Indians have to shed our blood for freedom for the coming generation.

Expecting death.

Note:- The Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, has been addressed

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 29th August 1908. No. 34.

1268. Madras City, 18-8-08. The following are the

The Madras Mahajana Sabha.
Para 1229, current)
*Para 1209(a) current. C.I.D.

proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sabha held on Thursday the 23rd July 1908 at 5-30 P.M. in the Sabha premises with the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L.,* in the chair. V.S.Srinivasa Sastri referred to in Resolution (IV) is a member of the Servants of India Society Poona (para 1231, current), who lately returned to Madras from Poona:-

Resolutions Nos. (I) and (III) already published in paragraph 1075 (e), current:- C.I.D.

(IV) Resolved to appoint Mr. V.S.Srinivasa Sastri as the agent of the Sabha to travel in the districts and organise District Associations on the lines laid down by the Convention and that his expenses be borne by the Sabha.

(V) Resolved that the trustees in possession of Congress funds be requested to pay Rs. 2,000 to this Committee for the expenses ~~be borne by the Sabha~~. of the delegation to England.

- - - -

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 5th September 1908. No. 35.

1318. C.I.D.Copies of a seditious Tamil pamphlet have been received at the Madras Christian College, the Coimbatore College, and the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry. The covers containing the pamphlets were addressed to the Monitors of the senior classes and were posted at Kothura, Nasik. In two instances a note was enclosed saying that the pamphlets were posted being distributed under instructions from England and asking for an acknowledgement to be sent to "Prabhakar C/O Vaman Rao Barve, Kothura D.Naski" and in one of the notes the addressee was asked to send the purport of the circular. A translation of the pamphlet is given below:-

Circulation of a seditious Tamil circular.

Oh, Dear children of the Mother India!

Oh Hindu brethren that profess the vedic religion!

Oh Muhammadan brethren that embrace the Islamic Faith!

How long are we to put up with this Feringhee Yoke? How long are we to keep looking on when our countrymen die in numbers from famine and exploitation due to these whitemen? How long are we to suffer subjection and disgrace from these low Feringhees in our own native land? How long is our dear country to remain without a victorious banner, without Swaraj without a Swadeshi Raja who can look after the comforts of the people? How long are our patriots who have given up their wealth and comforts and who have incessantly toiled for our own welfare and for the honour of our country, to be allowed to be prosecuted and to suffer incarceration in jail? Such are men like Chidamabaram Pillai, Subramania Siva, Surendranath Arya, Krishnaswami Sarma, Tilak, Haidar Raza, lekat Husain Bipin Chandra Pal, Arabinda Ghose, Praballa Saki, Khudiram Bose, Veerendra Ghose, etc. Is it proper that we should keep looking on when these atrocities are committed before our eyes? Bretheren! Consider well. As long as this Feringhee Government lasts, famine and exploitation will not leave us. Prosperity

does not await us. No honour either to ourselves or to our country. So, make up your minds to fight out the whites and drive them out of our land. Do you think this is difficult? Not at all. The white man took possession of our land only with the help of our own people, and did not get it by straightforward fighting with the help of his own men. Besides look at Japan. How small a country it is! Do we not know how she fought with Russia, thirty times as large, completely routed her and brought her to subjection? There are only 2 lakhs of white men in our land; but we are 30 crores of people. Our young men go to different countries and learn to make guns, muskets, gunpowder, etc. You have seen our young men making bombs that can kill 100 men in a minute and actually using them. It only remains that you should resolve to prepare for a war. Abandon fear. Muster up courage. Behead the policemen and others that unjustly betray us into the hands of our enemies. Lastly, as soon as you hear the martial music declaring war, let not any consideration keep you back, come out at once to meet the foe. You, Hindus! ~~dsxtxxx~~ are you not the descendants of Rama, Arjuna, Bhima, Sivaji, Pratab Singh, etc? You, Muhammadans! are you not the descendants of Baber, Akbar, Jabar, etc? May you endeavour to wage war so as to establish their glory and retrieve the lost prestige of our country? Jai to the Motherland of Bharatha!

\- - -

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 12th September 1908. No. 36.

1345. C.I.D. An officer of this department reports that

S.N.Tirumala Chari.
(Para 1302(a) current)
*Para 1299, current. C.I.D.

this individual, who is the proprietor of the Indian Printing agency, Broadway, and who is believed to be the real owner of the Tamil paper India and C.Subramania Bharati* have left Madras for Pondicherry fearing arrest and prosecution, and that they do not propose to return for some time.

1348. Madras City, 7-9-08. Pursuant to a Tamil printed

A public meeting to express thanks to the Government of Madras for the release of G.Subramania Aiyar.
§ Para 1347 supra-- C.I.D.

notice, a public meeting of the residents of Triplicane was held on the evening of the 6th instant at 6.p.m. at the Gangaikondan Mantapam, Triplicane, to express thanks to the Madras Government for the release of G.Subramania Aiyar§.

S.Srinivasa ~~xxx~~ Chari of Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Book sellers Madras, moved the following resolutions:

That this meeting of the residents of Triplicane regards, with deep gratification the spontaneous and magnanimous action of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Madras in withdrawing the charges preferred against G.Subramania Aiyar, editor of the Swadesamitran and conveys their respectful thanks to the Government for the sympathy and consideration ~~(and conveys their respectful thanks to the Government for the sympathy and consideration)~~ shown.

He said that the Madras Times was wrong in saying that G.Subramania Aiyar tendered an apology to the Madras Government, and the Government had, therefore, exercised the prerogative of mercy; that no such apology was ever submitted, that everything was at the initiation of the Government and that they were all deeply indebted to the Government for their gracious act.

13 1349. (a) C.I.D. The Inspector of Schools, First Circle

Circulation of seditious pamphlets headed "Oh Martyrs" and "A Grave Warning". Para 1152, current.)

made enquiries about the the circulation of seditious pamphlets in the schools within his circle, and finds that those headed "Oh Martyrs" and "A Grave Warning" were received in the schools at Cocanada Narasapur, Palkol and Ellore, in packets addressed to the monitors, and posted at Highgate. One packet was posted at Upper Halloway, S.U.N.

1355. Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, 29-8-08.

(a) A Railway Police Officer travelling in a third-class carriage

Talk in railway carriages.
*Paragraph 1348. supra- C.I.D.

in the mail train from Egmore to Tanjore on the 25th August overheard a conversation in which some ten passengers took a ~~conversation~~ part, on the arrest of G.Subramania Aiyar,* editor of the Swadesamitran, the general trend of which was to the effect that the people of India had begun to realize and discuss, the defects of the present system of Government, and that Government not wishing their faults ~~of the~~ to be exposed were prosecuting everyone who gave utterance to a patriotic ~~xxxxx~~ utterance, calling it sedition. No one ever heard of an Anglo-Indian paper being prosecuted and it was principally the fault of these papers in misrepresenting facts that had brought about the present state of affairs. The names of only two of the persons engaged in the discussion were ascertained. One was a youth about 22 years old named Parangusam Nayudu who had booked to Tiruvalur and the other, who seemed to be well educated, was Padmanatha Aiyar, aged about 30 going Shiyali.

(b) The same officer overheard another conversation between Chingleput and Egmore stations on the same day. The speakers were (1) Subramania Aiyar, (gumastah under S.Krishna Aiyar, B.A., B.L., of Kumbakonam), (2) another Aiyangar Brahman name not known but said to be related to the late Mr. Vasudeva Aiyangar of Srinangam and some six Brahmans of Madras.

One of the speakers stated that though leading men were being sent to jail, good would come of it, and that, if it had not ee been for the demonstrations of the last few years, natives would not have been given the high appointments they had been. Another retorted that many Governments would not have given so much. To this Subramania Aiyar replied angrily that Government were paid a hundred times over for all they did. The Madrasees maintained that the natives were their own enemies. The King was good, but everybody knew that if one native paid an income tax of Rs. 20 another would send an annonymous petition to the Collector stating that he should be paying double that the Tahsildar was then sent to enquire under the Collector's orders and to please the latter he always reported that the tax must be increased. Even in the matter of seditious prosectuions, it was natives who proved the offences against other natives, so it was not fair to blame Government for everything, when they (the Indians) had to admit that no unity existed amongst themselves. With the putting away of Tilak and G.Subramania Aiyar, the men able to express India's wishes were lost. It produced a calm which probably precedes a storm.

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 26th September 1908. No. 38.

1420. Madras City, 22-9-08. A well- attended meeting of the Muhammadans of Madras, presided over by Muhammad Khan Bahadur, was held at 5 P.M. on the 20th instant on the premises lately occupied by the Madrasa-i-Azam. The object of the meeting was to form a South Indian Muhammadan Association as a branch of the "All-India Moslem League, Aligarh." The Chairman spoke about the usefulness of the association and requested the audience not to lose time informing one, having for its object the protection of the political and other rights of the Moslems of Southern India. He said that the Muhammadans of Southern India were not in sympathy with the present anarchist movement carried on by a small minority of Indians. He also spoke of the benefits of the British administration. A committee to frame rules, etc, was formed.

A south Indian Muhammadan Association.

1421. C.I.D. The District Magistrate, Salem, has forwarded an anonymous letter received by S.Abdul Latif Sahib of Vaniyambadi who was advertised to preside at a Loyalist meeting on the 6th instant at Vaniyambadi. Both the letter and address were type-written. The post-mark shows that the cover was posted at Negapatam on the 4th instant. Three other Muhammadans also received similar letters. The meeting was held on the 12th instant at which about 300 persons of all castes were present. The letter is printed below:-

An anonymous letter received by S.Abdul Latif Sahib of Vaniyambadi.

Dear Sir,

We understand that you are going to speak at the Loyalists, meeting to be held at your city on the 6th instant , but before doing so, please pause for a moment to think about

Norendra Nath Gossain's fate. If you are prepared to meet the same fate, then alright, come out with all vigour to support an alien nation's cause and die a traitor to your motherland by your own countrymen's hands. You may view this as a vain threat, but judge the present state of affairs and then decide. This is a sincere advice given to you, which, if not heeded, will surely bring on your health.

If you belonged to a different country we would not have cared to give you this forewarning, but we try to avoid as far as possible unnecessary bloodshed of our own kinsman, and if we do not suceed in it, we shall be put to the painful necessity of taking prompt action on you. Beware! We are not to blame.

Nationalists.

A seditious Telegu circular (Paragraph 1388, current) 1422. C.I.D. the Following is a literal translation of the Telugu leaflet mentioned in the marginally-noted paragraph:-

VANDE MATARAM.

O Aryans! For how many days is this (would you) sleep? Rise,. Awake, For how many days more are we to be under the authority of these feringhees? These Feringhees have robbed us of all our wealth and made us slaves. Are we to be like brutes for ever? Should we not hereafter at least befit ourselves to (deserve) the name of Aryas? Although we are the descendants of holy Rishis (sages),do you consider that to be under the authority of these mean Feringhees only, is manliness? Giving to these Feringhees, under taxes, all the money that we earn by toiling both day and night, are we to suffer from famines with no food to eat and no cloth to wear? If estimated, they are not even two lakhs, (whereas) we are thirty crores. As for valor, our people have exhibited more valor than they in many wars. Why this fear! It is true that our people intended in the year 1857 to emancipate Mother India from slavery and were defeated in war. But patriotism and renunciation of comforts were not then as now, prevailing throughout the country. While the Maharattas and others were fighting for the sake of independence, the help

rendered to these very Feringhees by the Punjabees and the Madrasees was the cause of our people being defeated. But now, all the Hindus are trying simultaneously to free themselves from slavery. Therefore, there is no doubt to achieve success. Do not fear, because Messrs. Tilak, Chidambaram, Subramania Siva and other patriots have been transported. These Feringhees, thinking that we would be afraid by this much and would indeed give up our attempts, have done so. If not, what wrong have they done? Have they cut the throats of any people? It is said that Mr. Ashe, who shot innocent persons with a revolver in Tuticorin, without any cause, is not guilty, and that Messrs. Tilak, Chidambaram Pillai and Siva, who told you to have (preached) patriotism for the sake of the country's welfare are guilty! O! their justice (their) righteous conduct and (their) generosity! Therefore, it is dreamy news (a mere dream to say that they would govern us with a sense of justice. However long we may bear with patience, they will try to repress us all the more but will not show us the respect that is due to our good character. Therefore, there is no use unless we now work with valor, courage and dignity. How many of us will have to enter jails how many more will have to stand on the gallows and how many more will have to be deported, before Swarajya can be secured? Is it not better to attain Viraswarga (the heaven of heores) by dying in the battlefield after exhibiting courage and daringness like the sons of heroes, than to die from famines and plagues. All the leaders among us are doing their best for the uplifting of the country. Therefore, do not be lazy but co-operate with them and render them help by all means and gain the the reputation of heroes. Such a day is fast approaching. Therefore, be ready to wage war with courage and daringness on that day. That is the day of liberation.

Vande Mataram.

S.D.Krishna Aiyangar,* is trying his best to meet the due date *para 1403(a) current--C.I.D. PUNCTUALLY AND THUS Save our na national dignity. At this juncture I think it is the duty of each and every one of us to give some practical help to him. If every one of you is ready to sacrifice one rupee in addition to the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~sum set apart for the University we will u surely and firmly establish our national enterprise on a sound basis. All our imaginary poverty will vanish away if you only think that the University has raised our examanition fees by the amount we wish to pay the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. There will be universal satisfaction of having done something, though very little to raise our national honour.

The successful student can, not only be glad of having passed his examination but also of having contributed something towards the national cause. Even the unsuccessful one will have the sati sfaction of having contributed one rupee at least for a useful cause along with the sum voluntarily lost by him irrecoverably. By sacrificing this paltry sum we will prove not only to our critics who always taunt the students as irresponsible and misguided youths, but also to the world at large the following fact: That we fully appreciate the noble self-sacrifice of Sri V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and others, and are determined to make the success our national concern a settle fact.

Hoping that all will respond heartily and universally to this humble appeal and thus acquit ourselves of the charge of irresponsibility.

Para 1300 current-- C.I.D. N.B. The money can be sent to the treasurer of the Chennai Jana Sangam Triplicane Madras.

441

1431. C.I.D. A Muhammadan named Shaikh Adam was arrested at Marikuppam Railway Station on the 4th August 1908 with a suspicious looking bundle, which, when opened, was found to contain 111 dynamite cartridges, 91 detonators and 7 coils of fuse, for the possession of which he had no license. He was charged before the Railway First Class Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under sections 19 (f) and 20 of the Indian Arms Act, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to an additional three months' rigorous imprisonment in criminal case No. 50/08.

333

A Muhammadan convicted for being in possession of explosives without a license.

(c) Tinnevelly, 29-9-08. The District Magistrate writes:-- "The following appeal has just been sent to me by the Principal of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly. He confiscated several of them last week. They were addressed to the monitor of the senior class".

PLEASE CIRCULATE AMONG FRIENDS.

AN ARDENT AND HUMBLE APPEAL TO THE STUDENTS.

The final day on which every student whether rich or poor, intelligent or dull, is expected to send in his application with the examination fees for the different examinations of the Madras University is fast approaching. Every one is busily engaged in acquiring this stipulated sum I take this golden opportunity to place before them the following appeal.

The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, founded by our dear brother Sri V.O.Chidambaram Pillai* is in need of funds. The last instalment for the steamer Lawoc has been paid and it has become our own. The final instalment for the pretty Gallia which amounts to some twenty to thirty thousand rupees is to be paid. The due date is fast approaching like our University due date. The Honorary Secretary

*Para 1402, current--C.I.D.

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 3rd October 1908. (No. 39.

1448. Kistna, 19-9-08. The following letter has been addressed by Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, B.A., B.L., of Ellore* to all the leading men of the Kistna and the Godavari districts:-

*Paragraph 535, current-- C.I.D.

Ellore,

28th August 1908.

My Dear Sir,

I have been thinking of writing to you on an important subject for some days past, but prevented till now from pressure of work. You must have noticed with alarm the somewhat rapid spread of sedition in our country, during the last year and a half. Whether it is due to idlers, students and failures in life or to ambitious men who have nothing to lose in the country the mischief is the same. I think the time is come when the leaders of all communities should co-operate with the Government in their efforts to curb, if not destroy, the baneful tendency of passionate and reckless sedition-mongering. In the recent Gazette Extraordinary, we find the Government of India evidently disappointed in not obtaining sufficient assurance from the Hindu communities in this direction. I am afraid that we, of all communities will be failing in our duty, if not callous to our interests, in keeping silent at this important and perilous epoch of our history, ~~if not callous to our interests, in keeping silent at this important and perilous epoch of our~~ safety and our present prosperity. We cannot allow the peace of our dear peasants to be invaded by the seditionists. We cannot allow the feelings and passion that we at present find in the cities and the towns in educated or half educated minds to creep however incidiously into our villages and overpower the minds of our uneducated men. There is no knowing what consquences might follow if the waves of unrest should reach the low plains of our pesantry. I am aware that at present the majority of our Kapus are to some extent ignorant of what is going on just now in this country.

They are loyal to the core and extremely grateful for the innumerable benefits which they have derived from the British Government and which their ancestors could never have dreamt of. From an abject servitude, they have gained equality with the most highly respected classes of the country, from "chill penury" they have risen to an unquestionable condition of prosperity, which in these days of high prices is surely enviable, and from absolute ignorance, a few of their community have received University education, while all of them have had excellent opportunities of being led to its gates which are always thrown open. But it cannot be denied that attempts are being made to approach our law-abiding ryots. News must have reached you by this time that sedition-mongers are visiting villages and haranguing to the innocent multitude. The Extremists' cry of heavy taxation and unbearable burdens on the ryot may then be turned to account by unscrupulous persons. The questionable alarm about the regradation system in the delta may also be employed to blind the people from keeping in view the numerous advantages which they have derived from British Administration in India. And we all know how easy it is to mislead the guileless ryots and how dangerous are the consequences.

I have accordingly thought it advisable that we should organise ourselves forthwith and do the needful. What shape our efforts are to take and in what direction our exertions are to be employed will have to be decided later on by the majority of our leading men. Meanwhile a meeting of some of our leaders, sufficiently representative of our community should be held at an early date. We must declare our willingness to co-operate with the Government and convey assurances of our loyalty and fidelity to the Crown. We might also announce our warning to our villagers and pesants, against the curse of the pernicious sedition that is now trying to reach them.

I should like to know your views on the subject. I have already written to Mr. P.Ranganayakulu Nayudu and a few other friends, who have all replied in hearty approval of the

above suggestions. I believe the 1st November will be an appropriate day for the meeting - that fortunate day of the Good and Great Queens' Proclamation and Assumption of the title of Empress of India. Loyalty will be our motto and service to our country our goal. It may be (x) conduct and the results that may surely be calculated from the same.

I propose a preliminary meeting in Ellore or Cocanada in the month of September. Your opinion will be highly ~~caleuable~~ valuable, and I request that an early reply may be sent to this letter, which you will deem confidential for the present.

Yours sincerely,

K.Venkata Reddi.

Circulation of a Tamil leaflet praising the British Government.

1449, South Arcot, 26-9-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "I enclose copy of a leaflet in Tamil published by T.Ramaswami Pillai, stationmaster of ~~Ei~~ Cuddalore New Town, in which he describes the British Government as very benign when compared to other Governments.

"I had a conversation with him about it and he said that he had published it, as he had been at Tinnevelly before and during the riots and had seen the harm and mischief caused by Swaraj and Swadeshism and as several of his relations, who had nothing to do with the riots, had to suffer and pay tax for punitive force, so he wished to make known to the people the advantages of the British Government over other Governments

"He has had some thousands of copies of the leaflet printed and is having it circulated chiefly in the Tinnevelly, Madura Tanjore and Tcihinopoly districts, through friends and has also circulated a few copies in this district.

"He also told me that after he had the leaflet circulated he had an anonymous communication from Tanjore threatening him that if he published and distributed any more of such leaflets, his head would be in danger."

1 1450. C.I.D. It was stated in paragraph 950, current,

A seditious circular addressed to the Moderates and Loyalists. (Para 950, current)
*Para 1273, current, C.I.D.

that three covers containing copies of the marginally noted circular were posted at Devarajamohalla in the Mysore State and another in Pondicherry. Of the former, one was addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L.,* High Court Vakil, Madras. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, who made enquiries, suspects one M.Krishnamachari to be the writer of the address on this cover as well as the author of the circular. Samples of handwriting of this individual have been secured and they closely resemble that on the cover.

- - - - -

Vol. XXI) Madras:- Saturday, 10th October 1908. No. 40-

1485. C.I.D. The Tiyans and Mukuvans of Caldcut held a A loyalist meeting at Calicut. LOYALIST MEETING ON THE evening of the 23rd September. There was a large procession through the town. Raricnan Muppan* presided.

*Para 211 (a) current-- C.I.D.

The following resolutions were then passed:-

I That this public meeting of the Tiyans and Mukuvans of Malabar, representing two of the most powerful communities on the West Coast, do hereby give public expression to their sense of everlasting gratitude to the British nation that in the darkest hour of anarchy and misrule came as ministering angels to save our hearths and homes from desecration our temples from pollution and our very nation from extinction - a nation that has raised up the down-trodden classes from ages of degradation and planted within them the idea that the spirit within is divine and the Pariah may develop into a Brahman by education and training:

That this public meeting do further place on record their abhorrence of the sayings and doings of those emissaries of the Prince of Darkness who go about sowing the seeds of disaffection against the British Government misrepresenting their acts and vilifying their character engendering race hatred and arousing civil commotions to the detriment of the peace and progress of the country;

That this public meeting do further impress upon every member of their community the religious duty of upholding the authority of the Government and doing everything in their power to maintain its prestige.

II. That the people assembled here may adjourn to the Tiyan temple to offer a united prayer to the Lord of Hosts for the honour and integrity of the British Empire and the longlife and prosperity of our glorious Sovereign. That further the

portrait of our King-Emperor Edward VII be carried in procession through the streets of Calicut to enable the thousands of our loyal fellow_citizens outside this hall to participate in our rejoicing.

III. That the President of the temple committee be authorised to communicate copies of our proceedings to His Excellency the Governor in Council and to the Viceroy of India and to do any other acts in furtherance of the object of our meeting

Shortly before the meeting the President received the following anonymous postcard:-

Dear Mr. Rarichan,

Please note that you have been spotted as a dangerous and venomous traitor to the country. It appears you are the head of 14 lakhs of pimps and menials of the Feringhees. Try your best to stop the meeting which is to come in the Town Hall shortly. If you attend the said meeting you will not reach back home with your life. I have come from all the way for this purpose. You may inform the police but those black guards will not be able to protect you, and if your life is taken they will not be able to replace the same.

Take care, take care, take care.

Yours very truly,

Traitor's Doom.

INDIGNATION IN SALEM.

A MONSTER MEETING.

Painful and unsatisfactory.

Salem, 28th September 1908. A public meeting was held at Salem to-day at theradi. Three hundred all castes, classes and conditions, attended. It was unanimously resolved that the treatment accorded to British Indians in South Africa is painful and highly unsatisfactory in the interests of all concerned and that the Secretary of State for India and other authorities be requested to take early steps to redress the grievance, and the Chairman be authorised to communicate to the authorities and the Press.

448

Vol. XXI.) Madras:- Saturday, 17th October 1908. No. 41.

1521. C.I.D. (a) The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has forwarded two copies of a Tamil leaflet received from G.Subramania Aiyar* to whom they had been sent by post. They are printed copies of the leaflet translated in paragraph 1318, current, and last referred to in the marginally noted paragraph. They were received by G.Subramania Aiyar in two covers, one addressed to the "manager" and the other to the "editor" of the Swadesamitran. Both covers bore the postmark of "Karikal Agraharam," Tanjore.

Circulation of a seditious Tamil circular. (Para 1350, current.) Para 1519(d) supra.)

1555. Madras City, 16-10-08. A meeting of the Muhammadans ~~to protest against the~~ of Madras was held at the Big Mosque Triplicane, on the 13th instant to protest against the violation of the treaty of Berlin. The following gentlemen were present:- Moulvi Khudrath Halim Sahib, Muhammad Nasiruddin Ghattalah Sahib (Proprietor of the Muhammadan) Dadai Khan Sahib, Moulvi Ghulam Rasul Sahib, Haji Abdul Aziz Sahib, Azam Husain Sahib (Private Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Arcot) and a few others.

A meeting to protest against the violation of the treaty of Berlin.

Moulvi Khudrath Halim Sahib was voted to the chair, and read a Hindustani notice on the condition of Turkey and requested the audience to declare that the Muhammadans in India who were loyal to the King-Emperor desired that the present policy of England towards Turkey be maintained.

The chairman was authorized to forward a copy of the resolution* to His Excellency the Viceroy with the request that it might be submitted to His Majesty the Emperor.

*Printed below- C.I.D.

RESOLUTION.

That the Mussalmans of Madras, in public meeting assembled record their most emphatic protest against the unwarranted violation by Austria and Bulgaria of the treaty of Berlin

and the Cretan union with Greece; they beg to express their unmingled satisfaction at the friendly relations which subsist between Britain and Turkey, and pray for the continuance and growth of the same; they are gratified at the firm attitude which Sir Edward Grey has adopted against the policy of agression, and beg most respectfully to request His Majesty the Emperor of India to use British influence to secure the peace and prestige of Turkey to allow of her undisturbed expansion and development under the constitutional regime recently inaugurated by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

A pseudonymous letter
*Para 1552(e) supra- C.I.D.

1557. Madras City, 14-10-08. A letter (copy of which is printed belwo) was received by the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar* and forwarded by him to the Commissioner of Police. Enquiries show that there is no house called "Kumara Vilas" in or near Adiappa Nayakan Street:-

Kumara Vilas,
Adiappa Nayakan Street, GeorgeTown.
3rd October 1908.

Sir,

We, the young men of Madras, beg to bring to your kind consideration the following few words.

Madras is really fortunate in having secured in you a man of high attainments and unquestionable merits, a capable leader of the public. You have given us ample proofs of your generous heart and liberal sympathy by placing your purse and labour at the service of the country. The Government's gold medal and the people's tolerance of your leadership are due recognitions at their hands of your munificient gifts.

Your autocratic way of deciding subjects for discussion in the Tinnevelly Conference your assumed leadership of Madras at the late lamented Surat Congress, and your self-elected reputation of the public of Madras in the moderate politics of the country are few of the noble examples of your disinterested service to the motherland. You have been our ~~self-imposed-leader-in-times-of-your~~

self-imposed leader in times of both calm and storm, and in all these times you have relieved us of the burden of our duty by doing everything highhandedly in the teeth of opposition which clearly shows the moral weight of the Sabha, the so-called representative assembly of the Presidency. Even now in these turbulent times, you have with your characterestic disinterestedness come to answer the call of self-imposed duty of inviting the Congress to Madras.

But we request you to study the present situation better and give due weight to the public opinion and make the Congress a national one. We appeal to you to do so, more in your own interests than in the interests of the country, and kindly try to preserve the respect which you were allowed to enjoy hitherto, by taking advantage of the timely and well-meant admonition of ours. Else the incidents of Surat and Nagpore, which you could not have forgotten so soon, may by their repetitions here bring your downfall. We request you not to mingle with "school boys" and "Irresponsible men" but to retire from the political platform leaving it for better men.

We shall be failing in our duty if we finish this epistle without thanking you for your past services.

Yours sincerely,

The members of the Vilas.

To

Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar,

Vakil.

451

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 31st October 1908. No. 43.

Circulars containing recipe for making bombs.

1594. C.I.D. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, has forwarded a number of circulars in which a recipe is given for making a bomb. These circulars were addressed to "the Monitor, Senior F.A. Class, Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram". The packet was delivered to a Lecturer, who, on discovering its contents handed it over to the Principal. The packet was sent by bearing post from Nuzvid in Kistna district. Omitting the recipe, the circular reads as follows:-

A U M.

The gallows erected for the most energetic representatives of the movement are as importent to check the progress of revolution as was the crucification of Nazarite.

. . . .

P.S.- Please circulate.

I remain,
Revolutionists.

A nation once awakened can never be suppressed.

Bande Mataram.

A Telugu leaflet.

1595. C.I.D. The District Magistrate, Godavari has forwarded a copy of the Telugu leaflet a translation of which is given below. This was received by Diwan Bahadur D.Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Cocanada Municipality. The cover in which it was sent bears the postmark of Tadepalligudem, Kistna district, and was posted on the 15th instant:-

YOUNG INDIA.

NEW HINDUSTAN.

Independence, Equality, People's Happiness, Swaraj, United Bharatavarsha.

These are the mottoes of this association. The history of mankind and experiences show that these are very necessary for the prosperity of the people, which is the

object of God. We are sorry that our brethren do not understand this on account of their deep ignorance, and do not adopt the necessary means, but are steeped in indescribable misery. The chief object of this association is to preach this to the people at large, Move them to necessary action, and thus attain the object of God.

Independence means liberty of the soul, liberty of the mind, liberty of speech and liberty of action. Man must admit that others should have as much independence (liberty) as he himself wishes to have. The only limit to this liberty is equality of liberty to all. There is nothing else. Equality and brotherhood can only result from knowledge which leads to the happiness of the people.

Not to create any artificial differences in mankind (except social position) conduces to happiness.

To direct all our attempts to secure the happiness of others without considering self-interest as the goal of our existence, to have Swaraj, to have self-government, to have independent government, to have one common language, customs are necessary.

It is impossible to secure the prosperity of the people unless we have indepdnent government. Therefore we must sacrifice everything to attain independent Government. How to attain that will be told hereafter.

Vande Mataram,

Hindustan Independence Association.

Vol. XXI.) Madras:- Saturday, 7th November 1908. No. 44.

1626. Trichinopoly, 31-10-08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "On the night of the 27th instant, the Trichinopoly Town Inspector received from a friend of his a packet of four copies of a seditious Tamil pamphlet.

Circulation of a seditious Tamil leaflet.

The language employed is not high-class Tamil. An English translation of the pamphlet is given below:-

"Bande Mataram.

"Mosquitoes commanding over Elephants.

"There are 33 crores of people in our India. Two lakhs of English people came here threatening, made all of us slaves and loot and carry away the property enormously. Then why not we call them mosquitoes and ourselves elephants. To describe the situation more clearly (in a metaphorical language) they bring from their country bad husks, mix them with good rice, make us clean and tie them in sacks ask us to carry them on our shoulders and take them easily to their country, (5) enormous gold and sliver and other rare articles by exploitation. This is the story of a criple who reigned supreme over a queen. Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, G.Subramania Aiyar, Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva, Surendranath Arya and others, who took up the country's cause on our behalf, were obliged to fall victims. It is not necessary for every one to know this diplomacy. Have we no common sense? What benefit did we derive from dragging this miserable existence in this land? Can you with propriety enjoy Deepavali feast when our patriots are in jail? In what prosperity and happiness are we kept by the English people? We must be saved from our miserable condition so as to enjoy prosperity or die to avoid misery and uproot the Sirkar (English Government) by waging war in different places if Sirkar would not listen to our advice. Wake up. Beware. Welcome news. In this year with the help of Swadeshi enterprise 360 weaving mills in Manchester, Lancashire and other places ceased to work owing to fall in trade. Owing to the existence of Tuticorin Swadeshi

Steam Navigation Company, the English Steam Navigation Company has become a loser by nearly 60 lakhs of rupees. If there are S Swadeshi enterprises in the land foreigners would clear away from the land, bag and baggage, without previous notice. Give your best consideration and thoughts to this. Make them treat. Upon all that is sacred don't tear this notice, but show this to your men.

Indians".

1629. C.I.D. A copy of the Tamilx leaflet, of which

A Tamil leaflet. a translation is given below, has been received in this office. It was printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.

A U M.

Vande Mataram.

The Swadeshi movement is a God-send.

May our eminent Swadeshi leaders live!

May God bless our Swadeshi movement!

Indian Nationalism.

*Para 365 of 1907- C.I.D. Tanjore national Club or Swadeshi Sabha.

New movement.

Old method is useless.

National Congress.

Military expenditure is very enormous.

The partition of Bengal is the root of all mischief.

Swadeshism which is ecnomic is the best way to Swaraj.

Are we fit to obtain Swaraj?

Undoubtedly! We are fit.

For what? For Swaraj. We are sure to get Swaraj soon.

Union is strength.

God will help those who help themselves.

The Great Bala Gangadhara Tilak.

M.R.Ry. G.Subramania Aiyar, B.A.

Note Will all officers please note and report if any copies have been circulated in their districts?

- - - -

Vol. XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 14th November 1908. (No. 45.

1661

"The Next National Congress.

"To the Editor of the Statesman.

"Sir- The question of the coming session of the Indian National Congress is one of immense national importance.

("The only institution that has a firm hold on the affections of the people, and till recently, effectively presenting a united public opinion on all questions of public policy, is the Indian National Congress;) but unfortunately its last Session that was to have been held at Surat last December proved abortive. It has, therefore, become in our opinion the prime duty of all true well-wishers of our country to devise means, acceptable to all alike, to rehabilitate the abortive twenty-third Session of the Indian National Congress with all its pristine weight and prestige, and it will be nothing short of a national calamity if the leaders of the country fail from any cause whatsoever to co-operate among themselves to promote the national cause.

"This can be successfully done, in our opinion, by holding the Session of the Congress on the old lines, that is, on the following basis:-

"(1) That the past traditions of the Congress be maintained.

(2) That in all matters, the voice of the majority shall prevail.

(3) That the Central Standing Congress Committee popularly known as the All-India Congress Committee should be acceptable to all, being appointed by Resolution XVII of the last Calcutta Congress of 1906, as the legitimate and competent body 'to carry out the resolutions of the Congress and to deal with urgent questions which may arise and which may require to be disposed of in the name of the Congress.'

"(4) That to avoid all possible controversy and to secure unanimity of opinion the declaration made by the revered

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in his inaugural address delivered at the last Calcutta Session and the resolutions passed under his presidency be maintained without even a verbal change.

"We therefore earnestly appeal to you to join hands with us in requesting the All-India Congress Committee to make arrangements for re-holding the abortive twenty-third Session of the Indian National Congress in December next.

"We trust you will not allow yourself to be a party in any way, to the unconstitutional procedure of convening the Congress on lines not authorised by the previous sanction of the Congress, given in its full meeting assembled, as is proposed to be done by the Convention Committee.

"Thanking you in anticipation we are yours faithfully,

"Ashwini Kumar Dutt (Bengal)
"Manoranjana Guha (Bengal)
"Syed Hyder Reza (Punjab).
"Sardar Ajit Sing (Punjab)
"H.Mookerjee (Punjab)
"Jatindra Nath sen (United Provinces)
"A.P.Ghazipuri (United Provinces)
"N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar (Madras.)*
"K.Venkataramana Rao (Madras)@
"C.V.Vaidya (Bombay)
"B.B.Deshpande (Bombay)
""Kasanji Kuverjee Desai (Bombay)
"Nagindas P.Sanghavi (Bombay)
"M.R.Bodas (Bombay).
"K.V.Brabma(Berar)
"VenketRao Desai (Berar)
"Narhar Shivaram Paranjpey (Berar)
"Nilkanth Rao Udhoji (Central Provinces)
"N.R.Alekar (Central Provinces)
"B.S.Moonjee (Central Provinces)

*Para 1625, current C.I.D. Madras.
@Para 1552 (f) current, C.I.D., Madras

P.S. - Looking to the urgency of the matter it is requested that the replies be sent in a week, or as early as practicable, and addressed to Dr. B.S.Moonjee, L.M.& s., Eye Surgeon, Seetabaldi, Nagpur, Central Provinces."

(d) C.I.D. The following letters on this subject have appeared in the papers noted:-

I

The "Indian Patriot" dated the 31st October 1908.

"Sir - In re your reference to my attitude towards the Nationalists' appeal for another Congress in your leader

of the 28th, I request you will be good enough to publish the following correspondence between Dr. Munji and myself on the subject:- 'Herewith I send you a copy of which you had already approved and signed. In deference to advices and suggestions from eminent leaders of our party, who were consulted, the wording of the draft copy, signed by you, has been slightly changed retaining, however, the chief principles intact. I trust and hope the final form given to it as you will see from the copy attached meets with your full approval. I have taken the liberty relying upon your intelligence, party interests and approval of the draft copy, of anticipating your sanction of the final copy which I have no doubt, you would have readily given as you did in the first instance, even if the usual formality would have been followed. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the most invaluable help you have been kind enough to give me in promoting the cause of the Indian National Congress. You are the pillar of our party in Madras and we all look up to you for all kinds of help and guidance in such matters (Signed) B.S.Moonje.'.

"'Though I am fully in sympathy with the views of our Nationalist friends I am never for another congress under any circumstances. I still think they were not right in not having accepted our proposal to hold the Congress on the old lines with the four Calcutta Resolutions intact. But they having not yielded to our request I do not think the country's interests will be furthered by our severance now, especially as we are for the Calcutta Congress Resolution on Colonial self-government and so we cannot have any conscientious scruples to sign the creed though technically they are wrong. The creed is now neeessary in view to recent anarchism. I am never for the last paragraph of the appeal, which is new. The lesser of the two evils is to co-operate and have one Congress, seeing that the majoriry are on the other side including our common revered leader, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. I hope you will not misunderstand me. My sympathies are always for nationalism, which as I have

always understood, cannot but be acceptable to all friends and well-wishers of India if properly understood."

"Tanjore, October 30, 1908. "N.K.Ramaswami".

II.

The Hindu dated the 4th November 1908.

"Sir-- It amuses me not a little to read the letter of my Madras Nationalist friend, Mr. N.K.Ramaswami, B.A., B.L., of Tanjore, Madras, which has been reproduced with so much exultation by the Indu Prakash of Bombay and much more, to find the Indu building castles in the air upon such sandy foundations The Indu Prakash is gloating over the fact that at last he has trapped me for public condemnation. I do not grudge him the pleasure but I only wish he should have secured his grounds first.

"As regards the appeal Mr. Ramaswami has thought it fit to disown his signature, perhaps he requires to be reminded of the fact that a draft copy was sent to him, which he promptly returned duly signed by him as requested. He signed the Khaparde's Circular letter on 2nd September and the appeal on 4th September 1908. Nearly two months have elapsed over it, and it may be that owing to press of his professional work, he may have forgotten all about it. I have given the copy to a photographer, who has promised to give me photos of it in a few days. On receipt of the photos, I will send you and him a copy each for perusal, for being assured that his signature has not been manufactured, as Mr. Ramaswami assumes without his authority and without consulting him.

("We have since received the photograph copy of the letter-- Ed. H.)

"The whole procedure that I followed in issuing the appeal was this. A draft was prepared and copies of it were sent to the signatories for their approval with a covering letter requesting them to return the copy duly signed and to suggest modifications, if any. Mr. Ramaswami did not suggest any. On receipt of these draft copies duly signed, according to the

modifications suggested by some of the signatories a few verbal changes were made in the preamble and the last sentence that now appears in the printed appeal, was added as a further amplification of the meaning contained in the word 'only' appearing in basis No. 3. of the draft appeal: 'we tnust you will not allow yourself to be a party in any way to the unconstitutional procedure of convening the Congress on lines not sanctified by the previous sanction of the Congress given in its full meeting assembled as is proposed to be done by the Convention Committee." The body of the appeal, which is the most vital portion of it, convening the united Congress was kept the same. Such was the final form given to the draft copy, promptly signed and returned by Mr. Ramaswami nearly two months ago. From this, it will be seen that the appeal now issued is substantially the same as that Mr. N.K.Ramaswami had the goodness and promptitutude to sign.

"Now as regards other portions of his letter, Mr. ~~Ra-maswami the Gover~~ Ramaswamy appears very anxious to let the Government and the world know what his individual political ideal is. It is quite possible we may all of us differ in our political ideals which are conceived and shaped according to individual temperaments. But neither the appeal nor the Khaparde's circular letter wants to impose any new ideal upon anybody. It only goes so far as to clearly emphasize the unwritten law of the Indian National Congress, that the policy enunciated in the President's address and the resolution passed in any one session in their relation as delegates to the Congress until that policy and those resolutions are revoked or modified by the next session. Besides, neither the appeal nor the circular letter has suggested anything that can be said to possess even the remotest tinge of unconstitutional agitation.

"How did Mr. Ramaswami know that the All-India Congress Committee did not agree with him? I suppose he has been specially favoured with a reply from that august body in response to the circular letter. Mr. Ramaswami says:. "I am for never another Congress'. What does the circular letter say which he signed without any modification whatsoever? 'In fact with great sorrow and reluctance and under a feeling of inexorable necessity, the suspended 23rd Session of the Indian National Congress will have to be revived without the co-operation of those who will not be able to see their way to accept the most reasonable and unsectarian compromise as suggested above, on the old lines with its time honoured rules and traditions and understanding.' This, entirely and clearly, has been approved of by Mr. Ramaswami Let it be here distinctly and clearly understood that the proposed reholding of the abortive 23rd Session is no 'separate Congress or any kind of rival party organization. It is a regular Session of the dear old Indian National Congress to be held on lines hitherto followed.

"The Conventionists have openly declared that the meeting they are arranging to hold under the presidency of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose in Madras in December next has nothing to do with the old Congress. It will be, they say, the first Congress under the Convention. In their eagerness to establish its claims as a national body, they have not even scrupled to lay an axe at the root of the old Congress by asserting that the latter was never in any sense a national body, having claim to speak in the name of the nation.

"This will be enough, I believe, to prove that there is not the remotest idea, anywhere conceived by anybody to organize a separate rival Congress. What we have so far done is only to ask, request, appeal and entreat our old leaders to summon the old congress. They have turned completely deaf ear to our entreaties. As a last resource, out of sheer helplessness, we as their natural heirs, have stepped into their business.

"Seetabaladee, Nagpur, C.P.,
"October 31st.

B.S.Moonjee."

III.

The "Indian Patriot" dated the 6th November 1908.

"Sir- I am surprised to read the letter of Dr. Monjee in yesterday's Hindu. I have written to the Press already that I had signed the Nationalist's first appeal to the Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee to hold the Congress on the old lines. This is one thing and it is quite another thing to add the last paragraph asking the public not to join the Madras Congress. I believe the public will see that I am justified in my repudiating the signature of mine added to this appeal, especially as it was done after I had published in the Press the fact of my having joined the Madras Congress, our proposal not being accepted and myself not being for two Congress under any circumstances. A photo of the first appeal is mere waste under the circumstances and my memory has not failed me !

(Sd.) N. K. Ramaswamy

Tanjore,
Nov. 5th, 1908

- - - -

Vol. XXI.) Madras:- Saturday, 28th November 1908. No. 47.

1722. (a) Madras City, 17-11-1908. The following appeal has been forwarded to the members of the Reception Committee requesting them to form District and Taluk Committees and to nominate an adequate number of Delegates to support successfully the ensuing Indian National Congress in its deliberations which will include, as the appeal says in Paragraph 2, the imprisonment of British Indians without trial, the imposition of restrictions on the holding of public meetings, the passing of a perilously vague Press Act, the indefinite character of the Sedition Law, the recent enhancement of military expenditure, etc.:-

The Indian National Congress. (Para 1693, current)

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Indian National Congress 1908.
"Gopal Bagh" Mount Road, S.W.
Madras, 9th Nov. 1908.

Chairman:
Diwan Bahadur K.Krishnaswami Rao C.I.E.

Secretaries.
V.Ryru Nambiyar, B.A., B.L.,
Diwan Bahadur L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
C.Karunakara Menon, B.A.
V.Masilamani Pillai, B.A., B.L.
V.S.Srinivasa Sastri, B.A., L.T.
A.S.Balasubramania Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

Treasures.
Rao Bahadur M.Adinarayanayya,
P.Nagabhushanam Pantulu, M.A., B.L.

Bankers.
The Indian Bank (Ltd.) Ramakoti Buildings, Madras.

Dear Sir,-- You are aware that the Indian National Congress is to be held this year at Madras. The Congress has been passing through a crisis for the last few years. The circumstances under which its sitting had to be suspended last year at Surat are fresh in the memory of the public. Nor need we dwell at any length on the steps that have since been taken to resuscitate this all-important national institution on lines acceptable to Congressmen who are loyal to its traditions, principles and policy. It is enough to point out that immediately after the break up of the twenty-third Session of the Congress, a Convention was formed for the purpose of restarting the Congress and that a representative Committee of that body framed a constitution

and rules of procedure for regulating future congresses. ~~These have been before the country and rules of procedure for regulating future Congresses.~~ These have been before the country for nearly four months. In strict conformity with the procedure laid down therein, a Provincial Congress Committee was formed in Madras in August last; and this Committee intimated to the President and General Secretaries its willingness to hold the next Congress at Madras. These having in accordance with the rules accepted the invitation, the Provincial Committee has appointed a Receiption Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Congress. We have much pleasure in informing you that work is progressing satisfactorily and that, to the extent that a Reception Committee can produce such result, there is every ground for hoping that the Congress will be a success.

2. We would emphasise the peculiar importance of the coming congress in view of the public events of this year and the last. It would be remembered that the Congress will be held after an interval of two years and that the Indian Reform party has not had the opportunity of making a collective pronouncement on our national problems since December 1906. Since then there have been various occasions for the formulation of the country's views upon the measures of Government and for criticism of the Executive and Legislative action of the authorities. The imprisonment of British Indian citizens without trial under cover of a practically obsolete Regulation the imposition of restrictions on the holding of public meetings the passing of a perilously vague Press Act (restricted though its scope is) , the highly indefinite character of the sedition law as demonstrated in several recent trials the Executive or Departmental orders prohibiting teachers and managers of private institutions from taking their rightful part in political discussions the recent enhancement of Indian Military expenditure, the scope and character of the labours of Decentralisation Commission free primary education promised but delayed, the question of the separation of Judicial from Executive functions probably hanging fire the state of sanitation

XXX

responsible for high mortality, the partition of Bengal which has created a sore which sympathetic statesmanship might have healed and last but not least the momentous question of the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Colonies of Great Britain form a record of events which loudly call for a vigorous expression of the views of all-India's representative gathering, so that the Government of India and the great British nation might be persuaded to take a more decided attitude in vindication of British Indian rights.

There is again the great question of constitutional reform upon which a pronouncement is expected from the Secretary of State sufficiently early to enable the coming Congress to deliberate and advise on the various proposals made, It is believed that the necessary legislation will be carried through parliament early next session so that the only opportunity the Indian Reform party will have of examining them is the next Congress. It is regrettable that the Congreessmen who assembled at Surat had to disperse without expressing their considered opinion on the tentative proposals embodied in the Government of India's Circular of August 1907. It will be still more so if the representatives of the people do not meet this year for the consideration of the proposals of Lrod Morley.

3. Differences there are and must be among Congressmen, which are a sign of healthy vitality of the movement inaugurated under the auspices of men like Messrs. Hume, Dadabhai, Wedderburn, Ranade, Bonnerjee, Telang and Mehta. The procedure of the Congress has always been limited to loyal and constitutional agitation and it must continue to be so. We belive there is sufficient patriotism in the land to sink minor causes of difference with a view to the promotion of the great ends for which the institution was founded. It is true there has been some disagreement locally on the question whether Madras was the most suitable Province for the assembling of the Congress this year, but there is a widespread feeling that in the public interest the meeting of the Congress should no longer be delayed. The strength of the Congress should no longer be delayed. The strength

and composition of the Reception Committee, which includes among other distinguished men, the honoured name of Sir S.Subramania Aiyar* and the ready willingness with which the districts have responded to the call of the Provincial Committee to form District and Taluk Committees afford evidence of the general appreciation of the urgent necessity for restarting the Congress work without further interruption.

4. We are not oblivious of the fact that there is a section of our countrymen who stand aloof under a misconception of the only proper course open to the people of this country for the redress of their grievances and the amelioration of their moral and material condition. It is not true that the Congress of the future will be different from the Congress of the past in any essential respect. Nothing more has been done by the Convention than to reduce to a definite written rule what was all along the unwritten understanding about the basal principles of the Congress. Commencing with the address delivered by the late Mr. W.C.Bonnerjee as President of the first Indian National Congress held at Bombay in December 1885 and ending with the undelivered address of the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose as President of the Surat Congress and we believe no speech at or resolution of the Congress in the whole intervening period can be cited to disprove this contention the aim of the Congress has been to obtain constitutional and administrative reforms which would have the effect of elevating the political status and improving the material condition of the people under the British Government, and the only methods employed or recognised by it have been those sanctioned by the law and constitution of the land. The aims and methods of the Congress will in future be entiredy and absolutely the same, and no single individual who had a right to be in the Congress till December 1907 need keep himself out of the reconstituted Congress. This is the central fact of the situation. And the action of our revered Grand Old Man, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in signing the necessary declaration and becoming a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee ought finally to dispel all misgivings on the point. The only

important difference between the Congress of the past and that of the future is that delegates can no longer be elected by any and every kind of public meetings and that duly constituted and affiliated Committees and Associations can alone exercise the privilege. As regards this we will only say that it is an innovation pressed by not a few prominent Congressmen for several years before the Surat affair. In any case no conditions difficult to fulfil are imposed, and it ought to be easy for Congressmen in every district and taluk to bring these into existence forthwith. We may say that not only District but Taluk Committees have been formed in many places in the Madras Presidency between August and now.

5. India is passing through one of the most important periods in her history, and it is not difficult to foresee that her future will depend to no inconsiderable extent on the unselfish devotion to public interests of educated Indians of the present generation. We confidently appeal to you for your hearty co-operatio As the interval between now and the Congress week is short, we trust you will without loss of time, form District and Taluk Committees and that an adequate number of delegates including you and your friends may be expected from your place to lend to the deliberations of the Congress the weight which a representative gathering of loyal and patriotic Indians must carry with the authorities. We would repeat, in conclusion, that, whatever divergence of views there may be among individual Congressmen on particular subjects, no Congressman must forget that the Congress has the same ends in view as it ever had, that the same methods are to be employed as have been and that in the highest interests of the country this national institution is entitled to the same whole-hearted support of our countrymen as it has received till now.

6. An early intimation of the steps you have taken in the directions pointed out and of the number of delegates who may be expected from your locality will be esteemed a favour.

We remain

Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

V.Ryru Nambiyar,
L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar,
C.Karunakara Menon,
V.Masilamani Pillai,
V.S.Srinivasa Sastri,
A.S.Balasubrahmani Aiyar,

Secretaries, Reception Committee

Resolutions passed at the so-called meeting held by M. M.Ramachandra Aiyar, M.Ramanatha Sarma and others on the evenining of 16th November 1908.

(1) That the citizens of Conjeevaram in Public meeting assembled deeply regret the stubboru attitude of the Congress committee against the nation's desire for a United Congress and strongly disapprove of the Committee insisting upon the convention creed, prior to its being approved of by the Congress as a whole.

(2) That this meeting adopts the protest and proposal* signed by many of the leading citizens of Conjeevaram and the suburbs to the effect that the creed may be allowed to be signed only tentatively by delegates to the ensuing Congress and that the Congress should continue on the lines chalked out at its last sittings in Calcutta.

*Printed below - C.I.D.

(3) That this meeting records its opinion that the so-called District Congress Committee reported to have been formed for Chinglepput is a simple make-believe and a deliberate attempt to mullify our District Association.

The following is the protest referred to in Resolution No. (2)

To the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras.

Sir,

We, the signatories hereunder, do hereby enter our protest against the imposition of any creed not recognised by the representatives of the nation in Congress assembled as we are of opinion that such a creed will deprive it of its national character.

We insist that article No. 1 of Allahabad convention, not having been passed at a meeting of the Congress itslef, should be brought forward for discussion and approval at the next Congress.

We hope that the Committee will see its way to accept this proposal with a view to avoid all split in the national camp and thus allow the Congress to continue on the lines chalked out at its last sittings in Calcutta.

We, therefore, pray that the Committee will allow the creed to be signed only tentatively, by delegates to the ensuing Congress and favour us with a reply before the 25th instant.

We remain, etc., etc.,

(Signed)
1. D.V.Narasimha Chariyar, B.A.
2. M.Ramanatha Sarma.
3. M.Ramachandran.
4. P.Sama Rao.
5. D.A.Raghavachariyar.
6. C.V.Varadachariyar,B.A.
7. P.Srinivasachariyar.
8. P.C.Murugesa Mudaliyar.
9. A.Raghavachariya.
10. N.Venkataraghava Aiyar.
11. P.Ramachandra Sastri.
12. N.Sesagiri Aiyar, B.A.
13. N.Rajagopalachariyar.
14. Tirunavukarasu Mudaliyar.
15. K.S.Singaravelu Mudaliyar.
16. Umamahesvara Mudaliyar.
17. K.Manikka Mudaliyar.
18. P.Sri Venkata Aryan.
19. Namasivaya Chettiyar.
20. Appaswami Chettiyar.

----- -----

Vol.XXI) Madras:- Saturday, 5th December 1908. (No.48.

1756. (a) C.I.D. Notices signed by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid

The Provincial Moslem League. (Para 1420, current) | Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Ghulam Mahmud Sahib Khan Bahadur

(retired Manager of the Surgeon-General's office) and three or four others were freely circulated and a preliminary meeting was held in Madras sometime back to draw up a scheme for a provincial (Moslem) League. It was decided that such a League was necessary and should be established, though some persons objected to the name, suggesting that the word "Association" was more appropriate than the word "League". There appears to have been a general agreement that the chief object of this Association should be to promote loyalty to Government and to assist Government in grappling with the complicated political problem which the present situation has given rise to; and, secondly, to seek to improve the political and social position of the local Moslem community. In short its aims and objects were to be quite distinct from those of the National Congress.

A general meeting for discussing the question of the constitution of the Association and the appointment of its President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was fixed for the 28th November. A few days after the preliminary meeting was held, discussion arose among those responsible for the preliminary meeting on the question of the gentlemen to be elected as office-bearers-President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The majority headed by Yaqub Husain Sait and his brother Hamidal Husain, B.A., LL.B., objected strongly to the Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad Sahib being chosen as President and Ghulam Mahmud Sahib Khan Bahadur holding any office in the constitution. They said they wanted His Highness the Prince of Arcot as President and any person other than the retired Manager as Secretary, the reason assigned being that the Hon'ble Nawab and the retired Manager ~~is~~ ~~the Secretary of the~~ are hand in glove with the Hindus; that the

Nawab is the President of the Mahajana Sabha, and the retired Manager is the Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club, which is essentially a Hindu institution. The Nawab is a strong Congress-man, and the Manager is a mere tool in his hands. It is alleged that the Manager owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Nawab for having been instrumental in suppressing the scandal of corruption which marred the last days of his service. The minority headed by the members of the family which represents the firm of Messrs. Haji Badsha & Co., Madras insists on the appointment of the retired Manager as the Secretary if the presidency should go to the Prince of retired Manager as the Secretary, if the Pre-sidency should go to the Prince of Arcot. The argument of the minority is that the Prince being a Government pensioner cannot take a bold stand in representing the interests of his community to Government and that the Secretary should be a man who could hold his own. It would appear that Yaqub Husain Sait as repre-senting the majority and a junior member of Messrs. Haji Badsha & Co. met the other day in private and discussed the matter, but could not agree. The minority thought that if the election of the office bearers was by vote, the men of their choice i.e. the Hon'ble Nawab and the retired Manager would not be elected: and therefore they made up their minds not to bring up the question of office bearers. Leaflets printed in Hindustani are being cir-culated broadcast, pointing out that in the present state of things a Moslem League is a mistake and would be misleading and any combination among Moslems is likely to be received by Government with suspicion. A few articles were published in the local Anglo-Indian papers on the same lines as the leaflets. It is now rumoured that both Nawab Sayid Muhammad Sahib and the retired Manager, informed the President of the Preliminary meeting that they would keep aloof from the proposed proceedings, and would have nothing to do with the league, although they took the initiative in calling the preliminary meeting.

(c) Madras City, 30-11-08. Pursuant to three printed Hindustani notices* distributed to the public, there was a meeting of the Muhammadan community at the Victoria Public Hall at 4-30 p.m., on the 28th instant, with Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur (the Persian Consul in Madras) in the chair,. There were about 400 Muhammadans both of the city and Mofussil,.

*Sent to the Hindustani Translator to Government C.I.D.

The President in his address to the audience (in Hindustani) stated at some lenghth that it was necessary to have a Moslem society in Madras called "The Madras Preisdency Moslem League" to safeguard and promote the interests of the Muhammadan community on the lines of the "All-India Moslem League." The following were then declared to be the objects of the League:-

(1) To promote among Indian Mussalmans feelings of loyalty towards the British Government, and to remove any misconception that may arise, as to the intentions of the Government with regard to any of their measures;

(2) To protect the political and other rights of Indian Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government in temperate language; and

(3) So far as possible without prejudice to the objects mentioned under (1) and (2) to promote friendly feelings between the Mussalmans and other communities of India.

Vol.XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 12th December 1908. No. 49.

1785. South Malabar, 28-11-08. The following are the proceedings of the loyalist meeting held at Ponnani by the Moplahs of South Malabar under the auspices of the Maunathaul-Islam Sabha on the 22nd November 1908.

A loyalist meeting at Ponnani.

The meeting was largely attended.

Resolutions passed at the loyalist meeting of the Moplahs of South Malabar at Ponnani on 22nd November 1908.

I. That this public meeting of the Moplahs of South Malabar do hereby express their unswerving loyalty to the British Throne and their determination to stand by it in all contingencies. They hereby place on record their indignation at the sayings and doings of those who seek to subvert order and good Government by preaching seditious and murderous doctrines to the detriment of the peace and prosperity of the land and their determination to do all in their power to prevent the influx of sedition-germs on this coast.

1787. C.I.D. The following appeared in the Madras Mail of the 16th November 1908 under "Tanjore Notes".:-

Anonymous placards found in Tanjore.

DISLOYAL PLACARDS.

Anonymous placards written in Tamil were found stuck up in certain public places in the town grossly abusing some of those non-official residents who organised or attended the festivities on the Proclamation Day and on the King's Birthday accusing them of vile sycophancy towards the Government and treachery to the country.

TRANSLATION OF THE NOTICE.

Foolish brethren are you Hindus or Pariyas to celebrate the birthday of King Edward VII, who is but a man? Why have you

no sense? Don't be ruined. What good has he done for India? Nothing. Even if he wishes, he has no power to do anything of his own accord. He is after all a wooden doll. Is there no God for us to worship? God's will.

Vol.XXI. Madras:- Saturday, 19th December 1908. No. 50.

Madras -

1829 Published in the evening issue of the daily English News-papers of Madras on 19th September 1908.

As desired by Maulvi Fakhri, a few leading members of the Muhammadan community of this city, having intimated to the Muhammadans of this city and of the Mofussil, by means of a notice that a public meeting of Muhammadans will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. in the old school building of the Madrasa-e-Azam, in Chepak under the presidency of Nawab Muhammad Mahumud Khan Bahadur, with the object of adopting measures for establishing a powerful, but loyal political Association, under the name of the "Central Moslem Association of Southern India, Madras" to safeguard the interests of the Mussalmans and help the "All-India Moslem League and its London Branch and to-co-operate with their movements.

The opening speech of the President of the meeting.

Gentlemen,

It is passingly strange that in the face of the existence of Political Leagues or National Associations in other provinces where the feelings and observations of the Mussalmans regarding politics are expressed, there does not exist a like influential Society in Madras.

Therefore it is the duty of each and every one of us to lose no further time in establishing a society (which is more or less based on the principles of the "All-India Moslem League" and whose primary object should be to create loyal feelings towards Government and to safeguard the political interests of the Mussalmans of Southern India). Having regard to the present political aspect of the country, it is absolutely necessary that early efforts should be made in this matter both to make our body strong and to help Government in administering the affairs of the country with firm and powerful hands.

I know that you will also unite with me in making it clear that the Mussalmans of the Presidency of Madras like those of other

~~Prexinxexxhaxexxmexsyxmakhyxwitkxx~~

Provinces have no sympathy with illegal conspiracies which have been formed by a sect of people under false pretence of patriotism.

None can deny that in India the British Government has been founded on high and benevolent principles, and that the country is ruled with great sympathy, justice and generosity. It is simply absurd and foolish to think that the betterment and welfare of the Country can be obtained by putting pressure on the Government by means of anarchy and rebellion. I think and so do all Mussalmans of India think that the betterment and welfare of the country can be obtained by putting pressure on the Government by means of anarchy and rebellion. I think and so do all Mussalmans of India think that the continuance of the British rule in India for several more years, is quite material for the general welfare of the country. We should try to defeat the ends and aims of those who cause any obstruction to Government in the performance of their duties. The object of this Association will be to help Government in its counsels and opinions in the measures adopted by Government for the welfare and betterment of all the nations of India. The founders of this Association will have special regard for the national requirements of the Mussalmans of Southern India. It is a self-evident truth that we are much behind the time in improvement and our influence in the administration of the country has been steadily dwindling. All just persons and even Government will admit that the insignificant state and low position of the Mussalmans, so far as politics are concerned, are detrimental to the interests of the Country and Government. We should make special endeavours to cultivate feelings of cordiality and friendship between all nations of India which would be of great advantage to the Government and the people of the country.

----

170 477

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

SELECTION FROM THE POLICE ABSTRACTS OF INTELLIGENCE (1910)

- - - -

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 8th January 1910. No.1.

"In a report dated June 25th issued by the Director of C.I.D. Simla it was stated that M.P.Tirumala Chari of Madras was being streneously coached by V.V.S. Aiyar to become a martyr, and thus to hand his name down to posterity,. Acharya was said to have become careless of his life and to have stated that his end was very near and he did not know whether he would ever go to India or the whether the world would see his end in England. He was said to be destitute and completely in the power of the India House party and especially of V.V.S. Aiyar, the close associate of Savarkar.

Assasination contemplated.

"At this meeting some 12 of the leading agitators were present and speeches in praise of the murderer were delivered by V.V.S. Aiyar, Savarkar, G.C. Varma, Haidar Raza and S.M.Master. Aiyar in his speech said that Dhingara had done a glorious act, but there was one among them who was the real guru, the avatar of Krishna who had produced a man like Dhingra. He latter on hinted that it was V.D.Savarkar (he did not then name him) who had taught and prepared Dhingra to do all that he did.

Secret meeting held three days after the murder.

"On the whole therefore there can be little doubt that the murder was engineered by Savarkar who had himself gone to Reading a day or two before the assassination took place, with the assistance of Aiyar, Rajan and Koregaonkar, and that it was a political murder deliberately brought about by the anarchist society of the

General conclusions as to Dhingra's crime.

India House, who were guided in their choice of a victim chiefly by the considerations that Sir William Curzon-Wyllie was a prominent official of the India Office and was taking a prominent part in organising measures to prevent Indian students from falling into the Society's clutches.

"History Sheet of Aiyar, Varaganeri Venkatesa Subramania.

"This person, the eldest son of Venkatesa Aiyar, was born and brought up in Trichinopoly and educated in the local St. Joseph's College. He is a graduate of the Madras University and practised for two years at Trichinopoly as a first grade pleader. In 1907, he went to Rangoon and was subsequently persuaded to go to England to study for the bar.

"In July 1908, Aiyar was found to be residing at the India House, London, and in August, it was reported that he was a person who followed Savarkar's lead but was not perhaps quite so enthusiastic.

"Aiyar was not heard of again till December 1908, when he was one of a committee of seven formed at the close of B.C.Pal's meeting of December 18th to arrange for the conference held in London as a protest against the prohibition of the Extremist Congress at Nagpur.

"On January 3rd 1909, at the usual Sunday meeting at the India House, Aiyar delivered an address, in which he compared the present state of India with that of Italy before the war of liberation. He said that when a nation was oppressed by foreign conquerors, when its ambitions were curbed by despotic power and the liberty of the press taken away, secret societies were bound to arise, as they arose in Italy under Garibaldi. These secret societies would lead to the cherished object of the Nationalists, viz., Absolute self-Government. The more the Government tried to suppress them, the stronger would they become.

"Next week Aiyar, who was still a boarder at the India House was in the chair at the usual meeting and a certain

Mr. Israni made a speech denouncing the Extremists' propaganda and in favour of open and constitutional agitation rather than the methods of secret societies. His speechx was received with a good deal of derisive laughter, and at the close Aiyar said: 'We have given a hearing to one of the opposite camp, and the views put forth by him require no comment.' He went on to say that he hoped the lecturer would become wiser and change his views. He further strongly recommended him to read an article 'Balck men and white women' in a recent number of London Opinion.

"Aiyar was present at the meeting of the London Indian Societ on January 23rd and was one of the most prominent opponents of the pdoposal to expel Pather from the Society for distributing seditious leaflets to the members at a previous general meeting.

"Aiyar was present at the India House meetings on January 24th and 31st, at which Dr. Rajan lectured on 'Scouting' and he took part in the discussion which followed on the second occasion.

"On February 6th, he was present at a meeting of the Indo-Egyptian Nationalist Association and on the 7th he attended the Sunday meeting at the India House. At the meeting of the 14th presided over by Haider Raza, Aiyar took a prominent part in the discussion which followed savarkar's speech on Nationalism; he also spoke at a similar meeting on February 28th.

"On March 21st he attended the lecture by Savarkar on the Indian Mutiny and the present need for a similar rising, and made at the close a speech in support of the lecturer.

"At the Sunday Meeting on April 11th, Aiyar read an acoount of the Indian Mutiny as it occurred at Meerut and Lucknow; the bravery of the Indian sepoys, who fought without proper arms and ammunition, and the cowardice of the British being specially pointed out. A week or two later, it was reported

that he was helping Savarkar with his book on the mutiny, the proofs of which are said to have been corrected by him, and it was doubtless a selecton from that book which he read on this occasion. It was evidently from the same book that Aiyar and Savarkar read selections at the meeting held on Snnday, May 2nd giving an account of Rani Lakshmi Bai's exploits and daring deeds during the war of Independence in 1857. Portraits of Nana Sahib were passed round at this meeting and it was arranged that copies should be sent to New York Paris and India for distribution.

"Aiyar took a prominent part in the meeting held on May 9th to arrange for the Mutiny celebration at the India House and also in the celebration itself held next day; he and Savarkar were the principal speakers at the India House meeting of May 23rd and he was then recognised as one of Savarkar's right-hand men.

"In a report dated the 18th June it was stated that the India House was practically deserted and that Aiyar was in charge until Shyamji Krishna Varma decided what to do with the property. At this time Aiyar and Rajan were the only two paying boarders.

"Aiyar's connection with the murder of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie has been referred to in the general memorandum. After the murder he went to reside at 17, Red Lion Passage where he has remained since.

22. (a) C.I.D. A copy of a note on the first number of a new seditious paper called the Talvar, is printed below.

The Talvar, a seditious paper. ¶ The importation of copies of this paper into India has been prohibited under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, and their interception and transmission to the Director of Criminal Intelligence ordered under section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act:-

A copy has been received from London of the first number of a new seditious paper called the Talvar. It is headed "Berlin,

November 20, 1909" but is believed to have been printed in Paris under the supervision of V.V.S. Aiyar "the flase heading being inserted in order that the revolutionary movement might appear to be more widespread. The reason for choosing Berlin is, perhaps, indicated in the editor's reference to it as "Our refuge in a foreing land which all the might of England cannot touch." Under the title of the paper is a small reproduction of a photograph of Madan Lal Dhingra, the murderer of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, and the name M A D A N was originally printed at the top of the sheet, but has been covered over by a slip on which the word "The" of the title is printed. The paper is described as an "Organ of India Independence"; it consists of four pages similar in size and general appearance to the Indian Sociligist* of which it professes to be an imitation.

*Varaganeri Venkateswara Subramania Aiyar last mentioned in paragraph 21- supra - C.I.D.

* Para 1336 of 1909 and 21 supra- C.I.D.

In the first article on "Our Gospel" the editor hails Madan Lal as the herald of national liberty. "July the 1st" he says, " "Will long be a cherished landmark in the story of our sturggle for national freedom. For, on that night in the metropolis of the great Empire in which we are the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in which we occupy the proud and noble position of scavengers, was acted symbolically in the persons of three of three individuals the great India drama that is yet to be. Madan Lal stood for the Motherland; the Englishman for the hated alien despots that have enslaved her; while Cawas Lalcaca shared the fate of those of our countrymen who have the traitorous temerity to assist the tyrant in the work of keeping us down."

The writer is in favour of a policy of assassination followed by armed revolution. "Individual martyrdom must ~~precede~~ proceed collective martyrdom. For collective martyrdom is the indispensible condition precedent of victory."

The following appeal is printed on the last page: 'As the enemy will attempt to prevent the circulation of this paper

every reader is earnest requested to help in its circulation as much as he possibly can."

Note-- (1) Will all officers please have a very careful watch kept for copies of this paper and report promptly to this office regarding it?

Vol. XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 15th January 1910. No. 2.

---

77. C.I.D. The District Magistrate Trichinopoly, reports

"The Indian War of Independence of 1857" by an Indian Nationalist. ǁ THAT A COPY OF THIS BOOk has been received by a local vakil. The book is bound in red paper, and over this was another red cover with the title "The Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, by Ch. Dickens." The outer wrapper has been lost but the addressee said the packet had been posted in England, and, he thought, from some place in London. The printed letter reproduced below, was enclosed:-

London,

10th November 1909.

- - - -

Vol.XXXII. Madras:- Saturday, 22nd January 1910. No. 3.

-----

116. (a) C.I.D. A copy of this work has been received by M.R.Ry. L.D. Swamikannu Pillai, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Settle ment Department. The packet was posted in Rome.

"The Indian War of Independence of 1857" by an Indian Nationalist.
(Para 77, current)

----- ---

Vol.XXXII. Madras:- Saturday, 5th March 1910. No. 9.

----

422. Extract from Bombay Police Abstract No. 5 of the

Indians abroad. 5th Fabruary 1910, para 299 (1) "Bombay, 28-1-1910. The Collector of Customs writes:- 'It will interest you to know that we caught an Extremist this mornigh who arrived by the S.S. Sidney.

"He had a flase bottom to his box wth a Browning pistol cartridges and several copies of the Indian War of Independence (Madras Para 418 supra). Tied to his back underneath his clothes was a pamphlet on bomb-making and each of his boots contained a seditious pamphlet.

"'The name of the man caught is Rao (Madras Para 1147 of 1909). He was handed over to the Police and is now being placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.'

"Bombay, 28-1-1910. The Deputy Commissioner of Police writes:- 'In accordance with instructions I placed the accused Rao before Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having imported into India without a license one Browning pistol and 50 cartridges. I led the evidence of Mr. Lorrimer of the Customs and Inspector Favel and put in as exhibits the box and seditious literature. On this the accused was charged but pleaded not guilty saying that he was unaware of the contents of the secret chamber in the trunk. This despite the fact that seditious literature was found on his person as also the receipt acknowledging payment for this very box. I pointed out the gravity of the case to the Magistrate and pressed for the severest sentence. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default six months' imprisonment the maximum he is empowered to give. I took him personally to the Byculla House of Correction and handed him over to the Prison Authorities with instructions to keep him separate with a view to his further examination'.

"Statement of Chanjeri Rao, son of Shamrao, of Village

Madappur, Coimbatore district.

"I was born in the year 1877 or so in Erode village of the Coimbatore district. My father was a landlord; he dead now. I first joined Government service in 1896 as a first class constable in the Trichinopoly district. I resigned as I saw no chance of promotion.

I then joined the Plague Inspectors' class in Madras under Colonel King, Sanitary Commissioner and passed the course and then was appointed a Plague Inspector in the Bellary district. From there I went to Madras City on the same appointment, then to Rangoon, where I first arrived in January 1906. The idea was to give higher post of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 to those who had passed the English Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, and to qualify for this I took six months' leave and went to England. At that time I was not a Nationlist. I took no interest in politics and I did not wear swadeshi clothes.

I knew both these (Madhava Rao and Dr. Rajan) in Rangoon; they were friends of mine. They came to see me at my residence in Addison Gardens some time in November. I landed in England in August on the 21st. I knew Dr. Rajan was in England, but did not know exactly where. Madhav Rao came to England after I did. They wanted me to resign Government and join their cause. They said they would protect me. I refused. We came away. ~~Subsequently~~

"One V.V.S. Aiyar (Madras paragraph 294) used to come frequently and we always discussed politics. The question of my resigning my appointment came up again. Aiyar and Swami both were against this and said that I could (x) ~~be~~ play their tactics better for them. A political meeting was held in II, Sutherland Place, which I attended; the subject was how to import arms into India and how to fight the English. Aiyar, Rajan, Madhva Rao and Gyanchandra Varma (Madras para 21) spoke; only half a dozen attended.

I do not know whether all this talk led to anything whether arms were sent or not. What one man does is not known to another.

"S "Savarkar and Aiyar were at that time living together at 11 Upper Addision Gardens. I was taken there by Mr. Madhav Rao the day after the second meeting. There I was compelled to take an oath. First I refused. They threatened me. They were particularly anxious that I being a Government man should join, as I could do much work for them. They told me that they had put frightened me in this manner and thus I consented. They talked that so many people died in India of famine, plague and cholera that they did not mind if some died in another way. Rajan used this argument. The oath was as follows:-

"'In the name of God, in the name of mother Bharat and in the name of my ancestors I (C.R.Rao), convinced that without obtaining the absolute political independence my country cannot obtain the glorious space amongst the nations of the world and convinced also that political independence cannot be obtained without waging a bloody and relentless war, do solemnly declare that I shall from this moment do everything in my power, even at the cost of my life, to crown my country with her swaraj and solemnly swear that I shall ever be faithful and true to this society. If I betray the whole or a part of this oath may I be doomed to death. Bande Mataram.'

"I took this oath. It was administered to me in the dead of night. It was given me by Aiyar who evidently was one of the leaders and I repeated it after him.

"I beg of you not to let it be known to any one that I have told you anything of this oath or in fact given you any information for I am convinced that I will be tracked down and shot.

"I understand that the head of the Society in London was Savarkar and Aiyar. I had to pay a sovereign as a fee. I did so. I came down with Aiyar and after some further talk left for home. All this happened in the month of December. I left England on January 3rd.

488

Whilst in London I was asked to kill Lord Morley. I refused and told them I was not going to die on the gallows. They told me I must do this or they would kill me. I argued that I would not do such cowardly business. It was one thing to meet a man in ~~in~~ duel with pistols or swords and another to kill a man unawares. Aiyar and Madhav Rao were instigating me to this deed. Madhav Rao first broached the subject. They were mocking me for having gone to see Mr. Arnold and the Secretary, a Mrs. White and he said why don'tyou go to see Lord Morley. He lives somewhere in Hampton. Better see him with your revolver. I had no revolver. Madhav Rao has one. It is an automatic one like the one I brought out.

After this Mr. Aiyar gave me a letter addressed to Tirumalacharya (Madras paragraph 21), in Paris. I do not know what its contents were. They told me I was to take 25 revolvers out with me in a box with false bottom. Aiyar came to me at II Sutherland place on the very day I left and gave me the letter for Tirumalacharya.

"This was the alternative to killing Lord Morley which I had refused to do.

"From the talks I had with Aiyar and Madhav Rao I am convinced that they intend still to kill Lord Morley and also Lord Curzon. Both were marked down to be killed by Dhingra when he shot Sir Curzon Wyllie. In London I also learnt that two Bombay Judges, one a native Mr. Chandavarkar and the other the Judge who sentenced Tilak, were marked down for assassination.

The following is also marked down for assassination, the Judge who sentenced Chidambaram Pillai.

The idea underlying the whole society is for the present to continue political assassination until the revolution takes place in or about two or three years. The plan was to preach sedition and get the masses infected so that they would follow their leaders. High officials, heads of districts and police were to be murdered and this would lead to a general revolution. During the preparatory period arms were to be distributed to all who were willing.

"On the 4th January I reached Paris and went to see Tirumalacharya; with him was living one Govind Amin (Madras Paragraph 21) a Guzerathi, at 75, Faubourg du Temple. I lived with them there.

On the 6th I was taken to Shyamji Krishna Varma's place. "From there I and Govind went to Savarkar's place at Hotel De Holland Rue De Catet. He was in. He was glad to see us. Shyamji was talking that he had promised to send out 100 revolvers to India and that I should not raise objections, but take 25 out with me. I said it was a dangerous task. Govind said it will be packed in such a way that no one will suspect. I agreed. Afterwards I told Savarkar that it was too risky a matter and ultimately agreed to take books and pamphlets and Govind induced me to take the one revolver. In taking Govind mentioned that he was going to bring out revolvers. On the 9th I was taken to Madame Cama's place; there again I was made to take the same oath, Savarkar and Madame Cama were there, but when I gave the oath in the upper room only Savarkar was present.

"The box was brought to me by Govind. He told me what the contents under the false bottom were. The box must probably have been packed in Rana's place, as the Mutiny book is stocked there. I was never allowed into the storeroom of Rana, but Tirumalacharya and Rana's son used to go in and out and were always sending off packages like book-post parcel. Govind brought the box on the 10th. He told me I was running no risk even if I took all the things out, more particularly as I was a Government servant. I agreed and packed my own clothes into the box.

"Mrs. Cama talked much to me and harped on the subject of my being a Government servant and that I should play a double game, pretend to be loyal, yet secretly and constantly work against Government and get the people to understand that revolution was necessary. On the 10th the box came; Savarkar called; also Tirumalacharya, Govind and Satyanandprasad were there. I was told by Savarkar and the others that as soon as I arrived I was to wire to

Rana about my safe arrival. I was to study the whole matter as to whether there was anything against them in India or whether if they returned they would be arrested. I was to write letters. They all want to return to India ink two or three months. Tirumalacharya told me that a case of 500 books has been sent to Pondicherry to one Surma, a refugee from the Madras Presidency. In Pondicherry there is a Native Christian who publishes a Tamil paper which is seditious and which is sent to Europe. He also is an Extremist and may have some of these books. Another distributing agent is at Rajahmundry Devendradu (Madras paragraph 1525 of 1909) who sent £9 so Savarkar said, as an advance for the books. I was first told to take my 10 books to him but subsequently when Tirumalacharya said that 500 had been sent to Pondicherry, Savarkar told me to disturbute 9 in Rangoon. They asked me to give them a monthly donation and suggested 25 per cent. of my pay.

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 16th April 1910. No. 14.

"Hind Swarajya", a book published by M.K.Gandhi.	824. C.I.D., 14-4-1910. Thirty-five copies of "Hind Swarajya", a Gujarati book published by M.K.Gandhi at the

International Printing Press, Phoenix, Natal, were received at the Tuticorin Post Office from South Africa. The book was examined and a report thereon submitted to the Government of Madras, who have, in G.O., No. 504, Judicial, dated the 2nd April 1910, directed action to be taken under sections 13 and 15 of the Indian Press Act (1910.)

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 23rd April 1910. No. 15.

----

866. C.I.D., 15-4-1910. The Principal of the Pachaiyappa's

Circulation of seditious journals. College Madras, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, a copy of the issue for February 1910, of the Indian Sociligist of Paris (paragraph 22 (a)) and a copy of the issue dated the 20th January 1910, of the Talvar (paragraph 823) which were received to the address of a member of the staff of the College. The address on the envelope is reported to have been type-written and the stamp had been torn off when it reached the Principal. It is, however, believed that it was a French stamp.

The Principal also reports that another supply of seditious literature containing rules of revolutionary societies and instructions for the manufacture of bombs, etc., was handed over to him last term, and he has reason to believe that a few other copies have been kept back from him and circulated. The Principal has been asked by the Commissioner of Police to detain all suspicious packets received from foreign countries to the address of the students of the College.

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 30th April 1910. No. 16.

---

9 922. See paragraph 869. C.I.D., 26-4-1910. Copies of this The Jugantar. pamphlet have been received from the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, and the C.I.D., United Provinces. In the former case the cover was posted in Madras on the 19th instant to the address of the "Editor, the Kalpaka Tinnevelly", and in the latter in Madras on the 18th instant to the "Editor Leader, Allahabad", and also to the editor of another Allahabad paper. The Bengal S.B. have forwarded cover which was posted in Madras on the 16th instant to the editor of the Empire. The addresses was typed in all these cases.

The pamphlet is reproduced below:-

Killing no murder.

Brothers and sisters of the Venerable and Sacred Bharata Mata!

We come more appear before you to preach our revolutionary doctrines to all for the redemption of our Mother from the atrocious hands of the Feringhees. Your life is not worth even a dust or straw if you do not soil your hand with the blood of our oppressor the Feringhee, You must kill as many of these white sheep as you lay hands on whether men, women, or children. This sort of killing we call, is no murder but a sacred duty that devolves on the shoulders of every Indian for the lifting up of our Bharata Mata to the veery lofty pedestal filled with glory and splendour. Bharata Mata who once witnessed the valour and glory of her son Shri Ram who extirpated the Rakshasas of the earth now witnesses your degradation of being trodden ruthlessly under the feet of the Feringhees. Wiping of this stain rests with you. For killing them is no murder.

Rise up! Rise up! O Sons of India ! Rise up! Arm yourselves with bombs and despatch the white asuras soon to Yama's abode. Invoke the Mother Kail, Karali, Chamundi, Naramundi, Baghalamukhi, etc. Nerve your arm with valour. Mother asks you sacrificial offerings. What offerings the Mother wants? A cocoanut? No. Afowl or a sheep or a buffalo. No; No. She wants many white asura sheep

sheep. Mother is thirsting after the blood of the Feringhees who bled her profusely. Satisfy Her thirst, killing the feringhee, we say is no murder.

If you are in need of money, loot down the oppressors houses. It is the wealth of the poor Indian that fattens the Feringhee. Loot down Feringhee Banks and shops. Loot down the Government treasuries and mints even in broad daylight; for its our Indian money that is kep there. If you want arms you shall have plenty; loot down the police stations and ransack the arsenal. For they are all ours. If you want sacrifices to be offered catch hold of any Feringhee. For he is fattened at our expsnse. Never mind the Gordon Highlanders. Give a blow which could cause bleeding for His Body and he takes to his heels. Follow him, pursue him and smite himdown with your sword. Let all butlers, mix poison in the Feringhee's brandy or wine; then that is a smooth despatch. Drive away the Feringhee devils that are playing havoc on the sacred soil on which Sri Krishna preached the universally sacred Gita which enjoins us "Killing is no murder"

If- anybody calls you a sedition monger in pursuing Feringhee then say I like to be a Feringhee killing seditionist. If anybody calls you an anarchist simply because you despatch Feringhees to Yamalaya, then say unto him you are a Feringhee despatching anarchist. If you are called a Revolutionist bomb-maker for up-setting the Feringhee Raj and throwing it down into the sea, then tell him that many more such revolutionists Mother wants.

Let the Feringhee boot lickers, who trade in the groans and tears of our countrymen, in the horrors and terrors of atrocities heaped upon our land, give us any appellation; we do not care. But if he stands a traitor and comes forward in protecting a Feringhee when about to be dashed surely he is to share the fate of the wretched traitor of London Jahanghir Hall. For all these modes of killing are no murders.

If the Feringhee wants co-opeation then wish him with the chemical passport in his face or throw the cocoanut shell of poisoned needles made for him. There shall be an end for his

repeated request to co-operation. Do'nt you shirk an inch back from discharging your duty of sending the Feringhee over to the grave to perish in red hot iron and penal fire of sulphur in the next world of the Lord of the south; for killing the Feringhee is no murder. Come on, come on. Come quickl O'Feringhees! Your hour is come Yama has already opened his jaws to receive you. No use of casting a longing lingering look behind. None to save you. We shall extirpate you, you robbers, cowards, dastards and nobody's sons! Come out Quick.

Brother! Chant this Rick while slaying the Feringhee white goat, for killing him is no murder.

Yugantharaya vidmahe, Feringhinashya dheemahi,
Tanno Kali prachodayat.

This is your duty. This is your foremost duty. This is your first duty. Mother expects this duty from you. For killing the Feringhee is no murder.

Feringhika Bando Maro!
Jai Bande Mataram.!!

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 14th May 1910. No. 18.

A public meeting to protest against the deportation of Indians from the Transvaal.

1002. Madras City, 6-5-1910. Under the auspices of the "Indian South African League, Madras" (paragraph 485) a public meeting was held at the Victoria Public Hall on the evening of the 5th instant, to protest against the action of the Transvaal Government in deporting sixty Indian subjects of the Crown of whom most are natives of this Presidency, many being born or domiciled or having other residential rights in South Africa. The chair was occupied by Dr. Zaimulabidin Sahib and there was an audience of about 300 persons.

Diwan Bahadur L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar moved the following resolution:-

This public meeting of the citizens of Madras enters its respectful but emphatic protest against the arbitrary action of the Transvaal authorities in deporting to India without trial, sixty Indian subjects of the Crown of whom most are derived from this Presidency, many being born or domiciled or having other residential rights in South Africa.

This meeting further desires to draw urgent attention to the enormous hardship and suffering of the Transvaal Indian Community who are engaged in a constitutional agitation for the removal of legislation from the Transvaal Statue Book, insulting to the people of this country.

This meeting earnestly requests the Government of India to take every possible step to acquaint the Imperaial Government with the intensity of feeling in this country on the subject of the continued ill-treatment of Indians in the Transvaal and to urge upon them the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to terminate the present condition of affairs and to bring relief to the loyal and law-abiding Transvaal Indians.

This meeting authorises the chairman to communicate the text of this resolution to the Government of Madras the Government of India the Secretary of state in Council and the Transvaal British Indian Association

497

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 18th June 1910. No. 23.

1226. C.I.D., 11-6-1910. The editor of the Madras Mail
Seditious literature. has forwarded a copy of the Bande Mataram (paragraph 1139) for May 1910, which was posted to him ~~for~~ from Paris.

The following typed on a flimsy sheet of paper was sent pinned to the issue:-

Beware, O Traitors.

Kind Edward is dead. And the crowned heads of Europe and the people of England are vying with each other to pay their respects to the decesased Monarch. But, Hindusthanees, what is Edward to us? The so-called Peace maker of Europe did not lift his little finger where we were concerned. He is painted by his abject flatterers as the most sympathetic amongst the rulers of the world. But, when did he ever show the slightest sympathy to Hindusthan rightly struggling to be free? Brothers let us understand this clearly. Edward was not our King. He was not our ruler. Hindusthan never acknewledged him as Her Emperor. And to-day when we are waging a righteous war against the tyrant nation that is now killing us when the sacred command of the mother has gone forth that our land shall be cleared of those British barbarians shall Hindusthanees follow the hearse of Edward? Shall they march along like gilded slaves and adorn the enemy's funeral procession? Shall they cry as some slaves have done, that widowed India is weeping over the death of her beloved husband? Alas, to what lowest depth of shame and degradation are we sunk? Hindustan the Eternal Consort of Shri Ram - Her sacred name to be thus dragged in the mire and connected with the name of a Feringhi? May the curse of our holy mother fall on those wretches who have desecrated her sacred name.

And O ye traitors, whether princes or peasants men or women who forgetting the oath that our forefathers had sworn on the fields of Plassey and Agra Lucknow and Delhi, now follow the hearse of our hereditary enemy as his bonded slaves, beware

of the fate that is now hanging over you. For Abhinava Bharat has spoken. Young Hindusthan is watching who is true to his land and who is gone over to the enemy. And the swift vengeance of an awakened people shall descend lightning like on the heads of those cowards and grovelling wretches, whether in London or Calcutta or Delhi who lick the boot that kicks them, and ~~these~~ traitors who degrade the fair name of Hindustan by taking part in to-day's procession.

"20th of May 1910.. Vande Mataram.

1227. C.I.D., 11-6-1910. The Postmaster-General has

Seditious literature. forwarded a bundle of seditious literature which was posted from France to N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar of Tanjore (paragraph 1009) and was intercepted by the Postmaster, Tanjore. The bundle contained (1) the Bande Mataram (paragraph 1226 supra) for October 1909 and March 1910. (2) the Free Hindusthan (paragraph 1139) ~~dated the 20th February 1910~~ for March-April 1910; (3) The Talwar (paragraph 1139) dated the 20th Februar 1910; (4) the "Kumar Singh" pamphlet (paragraph 1226, supra). In the copy of the Bande Mataram for March was stitched a cutting from the Madras Mail of the 11th April 1910, giving a letter from N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar in which he condemned anarchism and referred to a copy of the Talvar which had been sent to him from London as abominable literature. The issue of the Bande Mataram contains a marked article denying that the revolutionaries are anarchists and stating that traitors and tyrants are the only marked men in their list. This portion is underlined. Another in the Talvar headed "The Responsibilities of our Religious leaders" was also marked especially where eference is made to the Aiyars and Aiyangars of Madras prostituting the honour of the sacred thread.

------- ---

Vol.XXIII) Madras:- Saturday, 25th June 1910. No. 24.

1269. See paragraph 1187. C.I.D., 18-6-1910. The 17th Madras Provincial Conference opened its sittings at Kurnool at 1-30 P.M. on the 9th instant in a pandal specially erected for the purpose.

The 17th Madras Provincial Conference.

P.R.Sundara Aiyar then read his presidential address.:-

C.Karunakara Menon, of the Indian Patriot (supra) moved the following resolution:-

III. Indians in South Africa.

This Conference while thanking the Government of India for the recent amendment of the Indians Emigration Act, deplores the continued ill-treatment of Indians in the South African colonies especially in the Transvaal and strongly recents the indignities and hardships to which they are subjected and especially the recent deportation of over eighty persons including many who were born or domiciled in one or other of the South African Colonies.

This Conference strongly protests against the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907, and the Transvaal Immigration Act of 1907 and respectfully draws the attention of Government to the strong and growing feeling of discontent in this country amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects in consequence of the operation of the said Acts or the principles underlying them and in consequence of the sacrifice of Indian interests and the failure of responsible British statesmen to secure just and humane treatment to Indian residents in the Transvaal and the prevention of legislation injurious to the rights and insulting to self-respect of Indians and contrary to all ~~all~~ principles of Imperial unity and International Law.

This Conference records its emphatic opinion that it is absolutely necessary to take immediate steps to allay the feeling of discontent and to secure to British Indians in the Transvaal and other South African Colonies the treatment

to which they are entitled as equal citizens of the British Empire.

The next resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. G.Raghava Rao Pantulu of Berhampur (supra)

V. Legislative Council.

This Conference is of opinion that the rules for the election of members to the Local Legislative Council by the Non-Official Members of Local Boards and Municipalities by which only the present members of such Boards and Municipalities are eligible as voters do not fully carry out the elective principle intended to be given effect to under the Reform scheme and is of opinion that instead of the Electorates being composed of such members. The Presidency outside the city of Madras should be divided into eight electoral areas and that for such areas electoral bodies should be constituted consisting of persons possessing property qualifications which would make them eligible for election as members of Municipal Councils or members of Taluk Boards under the notification of the Government of Madras, No. 497, dated 13th April 1899, and of graduates of not less than five years' standing.

This Conference is of opinion that previous service as a member of a Municipal Council or Local Board and residential qualification should not be prescribed for candidates for election the Local Legislative Council and that all persons having property qualification in the electoral area and all graduates of more than five years' standing resident or domiciled in such area should be eligible as candidates.

This Conference is of opinion that the qualifications prescribed for electors and candidates in the case of landholders other than zamindars are unduly high, and urges that the property qualification be reduced to an income of Rs. 1,000 from Rs. 3,000 as now prescribed.

This Conference appoints a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to report at the next year's Conference on the regulations framed by the Government of Madras under the Indian

Councils Act 1909:-

1. The Hon'ble Mr. L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar.

2. Mr. C,Karunakara Menon.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. K.Perraju Pantulu.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. G.Raghava Rao Pantulu.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. M.Krishnan Nair.

6. Mr. S.S.Setlur.

7. Rao Bahadur M.Adinarayanayya.

8. Mr. P.R.Sundara Aiyar.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. P.Kesava Pillai.

10. The Hon'ble Mr. N.Krishnaswami Aiyangar.

11. Mr. K.Venkatareddi Nayudu (with the Hon'ble Mr. L.A. Govindaraghava Aiyar as convener.)

The next resolution called the "Omnibus resolution", was proposed by C,Ramachandra Rao of Cuddapah (supra) which ran as follows:-

VII. That this conference in re-affirming the respective resolutions of the previous conference urges.

(1) That the separation of judicial and executive functions which has been recognised in principle by the Government of India should be introduced without further delay into the Presidency of Madras, and this can be easily effected by a scheme of Stationary first class magistrates similar to that of Stationary second class Magistrates and that the scheme of separation will not succeed in its object unless and until the entire judicial service be placed directly and absolutely under the High Court even in the matter of promotion and transfer;

(4) That the people should labour earnestly for the success of the Swadeshi movement by stimulating the production and consumption of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported ones even at some sacrifice whereever practicable; and

(6) That this Conference is of opinion that the present

system of merely consulting local committees composed of the Divisional officer, the superintendent of Police and the Chairman of the Municipal Council is unsatisfactory and not likely to ensure liquor shops being so called as to discourage drinking amongst the people, and urges that local option as to the location of shops for vending toddy and country spirits within the municipal limits be given to the Municipal Councils.

The eighth resolution, which ran as follows, was moved by V.V.Jogayya Pantulu of Berhampur (supra):_

VIII. Provincial Civil Service.

This Conference is of opinion that on grounds of economy justice and expediency it is incumbent on Government to employ Indians to a much larger extent in the higher ranks of public service including special departments such as Customs, Survey, Settlement, Education, Forest and Telegraph.

This Conference views with great dissatisfaction the abolition of competitive examinations for recruiting a portion of the officers appointed to the Provincial Civil Service and urges that the same may be revived. This Conference prays that such steps be taken as may be necessary to secure the appointment of a member of the Provincial Civil Service of approved merit and ability as a member of the Board of Revenue, and that a member of the Provincial Civil Service be appointed as an Under Secretary to Government which is already one of the listed appointments.

The next resolution which ran as follows was moved by P.Nagabhushanam, M.A., B.L. of Madras (supra)

IX- Press and prevention of Seditious Meetings Acts.

This Conference while fully sympathising with the endeavours of Government to root out anarchical tendencies and movements in the country, is of opinion that Act I of 1910 (an Act to provide for the better control of the Press) which was passed without a free and full discussion by the public of its provisions proceeds beyond the necessities of the case

in that--

(a) It provides for security being demanded in the case of all printing presses and newspapers started after the passing of the Act;

(b) It does not provide for previous warning being given or a conditional order of forfeiture being made in cases of presses and newspapers proceeded against under provisions of the Act.

(c) It does not provide for the order of forfeiture being made in the first instance by the Judicial tribunals;

(d) It does not provide for the Act being temporary only.

This Conference is of opinion that the circumstances of this Presidency do not necessitate or render it expedient that the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act 1907, and of the Indian Criminal Law Amendemnt Act 1908, should be extended to this Presidency and prays that the notifications by which the above two Acts have been extended to this Presidency be rescinded.

Vol. XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 13th August 1910. No. 31.

1523. Tinnevelly, 31-7-1910. In reply to a reference, the Tinnevelly youths in Pondicherry. District Superintendent of Police has furnished the following information:- "G.S. Dikshit appears to be the same as G.S.Guruswami Aiyar, son of Annamalai Dikshitar of Ettiyapuram. G.S.Dikshit is reported to be aged about 24 years. He is connected with Kailasam Aiyar, village munsif of Ettiyapuram, in that the latter's daughter is married to his uncle. This village munsif is the uncle of C.Subramania Bharati (para 1052.) At the instigation of Subramania Bharati, G.S.Dikshit sold his share in his ancestral property and going to Pondicherry, became editor of the Pondi Mail (para 1146.)

"As to the extent to which the village munsif Kailasam Aiyar assists Subramania Bharati financially, this cannot be ascertained with exactitude. The village munsif (now under suspension) is reported to be in the habit of extorting money from villagers under false pretences, and to devote the proceeds to his own and his nephew's uses. In transmitting money to Subramania Bharati, he does not trust the Post Office, but sends through his brother Sambasiva Aiyar, gymnastic instructor in the high school at Vilathikulam, who obtains leave for that purpose. Such journeys are made very occasionally, and the amounts sent cannot amount to much.

"The village munsif further assists his nephew by influencing young men to go to Pondicherry to be trained under the latter. Besides Dikshit, others who are reported to have thus gone to Pondicherry are Nagaswami Aiyar Rajangam of Shenkottai, and one Balu of Virudupatti. These three are said to be now in Pondicherry though the first is likely to leave shortly.

"I have not been able to trace Nilakantan and Nelliappan reported to have been in Pondicherry recently but will make further enquiries."

RS

505

Vol. XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 3rd September 1910. No. 34.

1668. C.I.D., 30-8-1910. A copy of the Talvar (para 1568) Seditious literature. was sent from France to the editor of the Madras Times, with a letter addressed to him which is reproduced below with all its effors:-

The Editor.

Sir,

I shall be much obliged if you would kindly insert the following lines in your esteemed journal or comment on the affair in the interests of Humanity.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

B.R.C.

I wish to draw the attention of the whole civilised world to the case of the Hindu patriot and scholar Mr. V.D.Sawarkar, who has been denied the right of political asylum by the police authorities of Marseilles.

Under what law or ordinance did the French Police lay hands on French soil on a man against whom they had no accusation to bring forward? How can a political refugee be arrested in Paris or Marseilles simply because some English sailors and soldiers raise a false alarm of "Thief" against him. The gendrames should have taken Mr. Sawarkae to the "Commissaire Special" of the port. The gendarmes have betrayed the soverignty of the French people in their own country. They have infringed the primary rights enjoyed by every person who sets foot on French soil. They have tarnished the honour of France, and acted as if France were a country without law, without respect for individual freedom and without protection for political refugees. The conduct of the Marseilles police must be repudiated and disowned by the French Government, and Mr. Sawarkar landed on French soil, he was under the protection of the tri-colour. The action of the Marseilles police involves far reaching consequences. The primary principles of civil liberty are at stake. The whole

civilized world should lift up its voice in condemnation of this infraction of the fundamental rights of man. It should demand that the French Government should insist on the restoration of Mr. Sawarkar to liberty on the identical quay at Marseilles where he was illegally arrested by the police. France must not exhibit her weakness by yielding to the demands of Great Britain in this affair. The Entente Cordiale may be valuable but national honour and civic freedom are far more precious. Let all men, who love justice and freedom, rally round our banner, and insist on justice being done to Mr. Sawarkar by the republican French Government.

Bhikaiji, Rustom Cama
Editor, "The Bande Mataram"
Of Geneva)

Paris:
25, Rue De Ponthieu
Champs Elysees
15 July 1910.

1681. Madras City, 26-8-1910. Under the auspices of the Indian South African League (para 1002) a public meeting was held at the Victoria Public Hall on the 23rd instant at 5-30 p.m. to bid farewell to the Transvaal deportees and Mr. H.S.L. Polak (para 1669 supra) on the eve of their return to the Transvaal with Sir S.Subramania Aiyar (para 1618) in the chair. There was an audience of about 1,000 persons, mostly students.

A public meeting to bid farewell to the Transvaal deportees.

Mrs. Annie Besant (supra) moved the following resolution:-

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of appreciation of and admiration for the sustained and patriotic self-sacrifice displayed by the Transvaal Indians during their long and difficult struggle to secure civil emancipation in that portion of His Majesty's dominions and for the honour and good name of India;

This meeting hereby recognizes with heartfelt gratitude the patriotic labours of the Transvaal Indians who have been

deported arbitrarily into this country to which very many of them are strangers by birth, warmly sympathizes with them in the sufferings that they have so cheerfully borne for the sake of the motherland and wishes them God-speed on their approaching return to their homes and families;

This meeting desires to take this opportunity to give public expression to its feeling of gratitude for the indefatigable and self-sacrificing services of Mr. H.S.L. Polak for the cause of Indians in South Africa.

- - - -

508

Vol. XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 24th September 1910. No. 37.

1796. C.I.D., 21-9-1910. The Government of Madras have, in G.D., No. 1387, Judicial dated the 12th September 1910, directed that action should be taken under sections 13 and 15 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, in respect of a manifesto entitled Infamies of Liberal Rule in India which has been issued by the Executive Council of the Social Democratic Party from the Twentieth Century Press, No. 37, Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C. It is apparently intended to print this in pamphlet form and to translate it into the vernaculars for dissemination in India.

iManifesto entitled Infamies of Liberal Rule in India.

1875. See paragraph 1796. C.I.D., 1-10-10. The manifesto referred to in the paragraph quoted at the commencement is published below for information:-

Manifesto entitled "Infamies of Liberal Rule in India"

THE INFAMIES OF LIBERAL RULE IN INDIA.

Fellow Citizens,

British tyranny in India is rapidly going from bad to worse. Our Liberal and Radical Government arrests patriots without accusation and deports them without trial outrages the right of asylum, and denies political prisoners the right of defence by counsel, suborns prejured right of witnesses, and defends the torture of the innocenent people by its police, puts down public meetings and suppresses freedom of the Press. All the infamies, which have been properly denounced by members of our present Cabinet when committeed by Russia and Austria, Turkey and China are being prepetrated in Hindustan by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Morley, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill and their fellow Ministers, without any effective protest having been made in the House of Commons or in the country.

The case of V.D.Savarkar, the learned and eloquent author of "The Indian War of Independence of 1857, is but a mild example of the misdeeds which are daily being done in our name. This high minded young student, one of the growing band of educated Indians who love their country and are ready to sacrifice themselves for

her, and even to die for her, was arrested in England for an alleged political offence, and in order that he might not have a fair trail defended by counsel and safeguarded by public opinion, in this country, he was sent back to India, where, innocent or guilty, his condemnation could be officially ensured. Having escaped to French soil, he was surrendered to his gaolers by a French policemen and his immediate return to France has been requested by the French Government. An Indian Magistrate, Mr. Montgomerie, instructed, no doubt by Lord Morley, has refused to give up his illegally detained prisoner, has declined to allow Savarkar to hold any communication with his friends or his solicitors and has publicly flouted the demand of M. Pichon, the French Minister for ~~Fpoeign~~ Foreign Affairs, that Savarkar should be restored to French custody. So little do our present tyrants care for the honour or feelings of our closest friend and ally in Europe when once they have seized their prey.

Fellow citizens, India is seething with disafection. The lives of the handful of Europeans who dominate 300,000,000 of Indians are said to be in danger. Secret conspiracy and open assassination are spreading throughout Hindustan. Do you wonder? Do you feel horrified? Do you greatly blame those who resort to the only means of protest left to them by our Liberal and Tory rulers? When free speech, public meetings, free combination, and a free Press are all suppressed, what other course is open to the enslaves of any country? ~~We have Press are all suppressed what other course is open to the enslaved of any country?~~ We have broken pledge after pladge to give fair treatment of India and recent "reforms" have only been directed towards strenghthening the bureaucracy. ~~Of late however our despotism has been directed towards strengthening the Bureaucracy.~~ Of late, however our despotism has absolutely forced the most peaceful and submissive race in the world into the Anarchist propaganda of deed.

Even if India were prosperous and wealthy under our rule, nothing could justify our suppression of all native initiative our crushing down of all native intelligence and our persistent neglect of general native education. But India has been steadily impoverished for five generations by British robbery and extortation The amount of wealth drained from India year by year without return greatly exceeds the total gross amount of the rack rented Land Revenue. English Home charges, and interest on money lent back to India after having been pumped out of the stomachs of the star-veling ryots, have rendered famine permanent throughout vast re-gions where formerly dearth and distress came but fitfully,. The horrors of peace are far worse than the horrors of war under our ruinous Imperialism.

Fellow citizens lose no opportunity of making effective protest against the continuance of such an abominable system. Force the politicans of both factions to abandon methods of administration which bring hatred and contempt upon us all over the world. We at any rate, shall take care that this little manifesto of ours shall be dsitributed in the native languages throughout Hindustan in order that the population of that great Empire may know that there is an active and growing party in this island which has neither part nor lot in the outrages and crimes committed by our rulers, and that its members heartily sympathise with the legitimate efforts of Indians of all races, castes and creeds to emancipate themselves finally from the monstrous domination under which they suffer to-day.

The Executive Council of the
Social-Democratic Party.

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 22nd October 1910. No. 41.

1979 "Aiyar Rajan and Madhav Rao (para 1663) have from the beginning identified themselves prominently with the revolutionary movement in England. Aiyar is an irreconcilable and is now one of the Indian revolutionary leaders in Paris and Madhav Rao, who, before his departure from Rangoon, was imbued with decided anti-British ideas became on arrival in England , a thorough revolutionary and closely followed Aiyar's lead, Rajan was for some time a through going revolutionary and was an associate of Savarkar (para 1490) and other leaders of the revolutionary party, but recently, with a view, no doubt to his employment on his return to India, he has withdrawn from open participation in the agitation. His own explanation is that he was forced by Aiyar, through whom he received his remittances from pasupati, to join the revolutionary party; Pasupati was apparently not unaware of the doings of his proteges in England, and seems to have remonstrated with them regarding their advanced political views. Documentary evidence obtained from Pasupati, shows that Rajan was the most amenable to Pasupati's remonstrances. While admitting intimacy with Aiyar, and residence at the India House before its closure on the murder of Sir Wm. Curzon- Wyllie, he denies having taken part in any agitation or being a member of a secret society. In March or April 1910, Rajan says he decided to dissociate himself from his friends, Aiyar and Madhav Rao, on account of their extreme political views. The result was a quarrel, which was referred to Pasupati and he reduced Rajan's allowance to £8 a month. Rajan likens Pasupati's action to "the deportation of persons in India by Government without trial and merely on the strength of the private information of the police."

"Madhav Rao's letters show a distinctly militant disposition. Naturally he denies his connection with the Nationalist movement and dissimulates generally. He adds, however, 'You know that I am an ardent believer in the regeneration of India, and I shall work for that ideal through thick and think and without

512

fear ~~of~~ or favour. When Madhav Rao fled to Paris in June 1910 he wrote to Pasupati from c/o Madame B.R.Cama (para 1668) 25, Rue de Ponthieu, on the 17th June 1910, eulogising Aiyar and men of like mind as 'true to their country in their beliefs, earnest in their work for the motherland, and above all, ardent their beliefs patriots who know no compromise, whose one ambition is to rule their own country a Free India.' He places his own life at a discount adding that as thousands of bricks have to be used in the foundation of a houe, so before India is free many thousands of lives must be sacrifieced'. As regards Pasupati he states, 'Whatever feelings have newly started in me are due to you, because if I had not been sent out to Europe, I shall never have understood what is meant by freedom and independence.' In a subsequent letter from the same address, dated 1st July 1910, Madhav Rao asks Pasupati for £40 or £50 to see him out in the world and requests him not to write to him again.

Vol.XXIII. Madras:- Saturday, 26th November 1910. No. 46.

2159 6. On August 16th M.P.Tirumal Acharya (para 21) and Sukh Dutt (para 21) started on a strange adventure.

Tirumal Acharya and S.S. Dutt start for Morocco.

They left London for Gibraltar saying that they intended to go to Morocco and join the Riffs with a view to gaining experience in military practice, and also to draw ~~and~~ the attention of the Muhammadans in Morrocco to the condition of their co-religionists in India. On arrival at Gibraltar they were found to be in possession of a magazine rifle, a revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition which were taken charge of by the Customs, whereupon Sukh Sagar Dutt deserted his friend and returned to London. The other would-be soldier of fortune got as far as Tangier, and finding himself stranded he applied on August 27th at the Consulate there to be sent back to England. The Foreign office, after consultation with the India Office, refused him any assistance and he wrote to V.V.S. Aiyar to say that the plan of joining the Riff forces could not be realised and that he desired to return to England if he could obtain the necessary funds. He added that otherwise he would "try and become a Moor" and endeavour to obtain employment there. On September 6th Aiyar sent him £10 and wired him instructions to proceed to Lisbon where he arrived on September 29th. There was some talk of his going to South America and in a statement made to the Lisbon police he said:- "My intention is to learn protuguese preparatory to leaving for Brazil where I intend to settle if possible as a solider," but this project was abandoned and he left Lisbon for Paris on October 4th according to instructions conveyed to him in a telegram from V.V.S.Aiyar. In Paris he joined Govind Amin (para 1489) in order to learn along with him the manufacture of arms.

17. In consequence of his illness Savarkar was advised by the doctors to go to a sanotorium for a month and left London accordingly for

Savarkar goes to a sanatorium in Somerest.
Meeting at house of Nitisuen Dwarkadas. Aiyar speeks on armed condition of India.

Somerset. Nothing of importance transpired at the next meeting of the society but on December 5th about a dozen members collected at the residence of Nitisen Dwarkadas, 128, Holland Park Avenue. The chief speaker was Aiyar who took as his subject " Is India armed? He said India was now in the same armed condition as it was in 1857 Then Indians fought with rifles having a range of 300 yards while the British rifle had a range of five thousand yards. The question of getting arms into India was of much importance to them. He suggested that as the Arms Act did not apply to the Native States, arms could be secured through that channel. Arms could also be obtained through Persia, Afghanistan, China and throughthe ports of Calicut, Dwarka and Pondicherry. Some Indians had gone abroad to study the making of arms and good results were expected from that step; The arms at present in the hands of Indians were sufficient for "Dacoiting" which was guerialla warfare-- and he strongly advocated such measures. Aiyar's remarks were received with general approval.

Aiyar on international politics and the prospects of Indian independence.

19. The meeting on the 2nd was addressed by Aiyar who said that India had much to learn from international politics. The young Turks threw off the yoke of an unpopular though powerful Sultan, and had revolted and set up a new constitution in the course of three years or so. The Japanese fought battles with a most powerful European State and were victorious. This was particularly encouraging for Indian Nationalists, and the lesson should be taken to heart. Within a comparatively short time Germany and England would be at war. That would be the time for India to throw off the British yoke, and the Nationalists must be ready when the time arrived. England expected help from France but that country was so demoralised that no effective help would be forthcoming and England must fight Germany alone. The Germans were doing everything possible to ensure victory over England. Indians must prepare also for with England fighting for her life in the West, India would not encounter very serious resistance in the East.

21. Meetings of the FreeIndia Society were held at 128 Holland Park Avenue on January 8th and 9th. On the 8th

Meetings of Free India Society. Aiyar on the despatch of revolutionary literature to India.

Aiyar discussed the sending of revolutionary literature to India suggested that at various times each district of India should be supplied with such literature in its own vernacular. He invited each person present to make an effort to write something revolutionary, to be sent to his particular district, and said that he would edit it, and if suitable, have it printed.

22. At the Sunday meeting on the 9th the subject was "Religion in Revolution". Aiyar as usual was the principal speaker. He

Aiyar on "Religion in Revolution."

said it was essential for a successful revolution that there should be a moral sentiment and a strong religious feeling pervading the minds of the people. The people should be moral and think that revolution was actually in accord with the will of Providence. Religion in Revolution was therefore the first and greatest necessity. Everyone who considered his country was unjustly governed by another race of people should think of nothing but revolution, and should prepare for revolution. The humblest person with the right spirit could be a hero. Dr. Rajan and others spoke to the same effect.

23. The meeting held on 16th January at the same house was addressed by N. Pal, B.C. Pal's son who delivered a lecture

N. Pal on the formation of a secret society.

on how to form a secret society. He said there should be two circles an inner circle and an outer circle. The former would possess all the secret of the society and direct its policy, and the men composing this circle should be the most trusted in the revolutionary movement. The outer circle would comprise persons who advocated revolution and they should go among the common people to preach it. Belonging to this circle would also be the men who wrote exciting literature on behalf of the revolution as well as a group of men who obtained arms and other requirements for

the revolutions. Dr. Rajan followed and stated that while

Dr. Rajan's views on same subject.

approving generally of the idea of the secret movement and its classification he thought the intellecutal or educated Indians did not possess the moral courage of the poorer people when serious work was to be performed and that the so-called educated Indians pushed their proper brethren forward to do the dangerous work while they remained in security themselves. He thought the intellectuals should show a better example and go in for dangerous work. Aiyangar (para 1334) said it might be advisable for the

Aiyangar opposed by Rajan.

purpose of deceiving the Government to pretend to be loyal. Dr. Rajan strongly opposed Aiyangar's view, and said there should be absolutely no fraternising with the loyalists, whether English or Indian; while he did not advicate the killing of his countrymen, he thought that if any Moderates obstructed the progress of the revolutionary movement they should be put to death with as little compunction as if they were English loyalists. This appeared to be the general sentiment prevailing at the meeting.

25. The usual Sunday meeting on January 30th was held

Aiyar on the necessity or boldness in revolution.

at 81, Clarendon Road Notting Hill, W. Eleven persons were present and Aiyar who was the chief speaker, said in the course of his address that it was essential for Indians to be imbued with the spirit of revolution. They should think of revolution, and their aim should be directed wholly with a view to accomplishing it. They shouldd be bold rather than cautious, although a certain measure of caution was essential. Boldness in revolution was more likely to command success than a policy of prudence. Napoleon, who marched in front of his troops to battle, was the successful exponent of the bold policy. It had been alleged that owing to differences in language caste and religion Indians could not co-operate, but that could be overcome by permeating the masses with literature advocating revolution, and showing them the justice of revolution as well as the duty of driving from the country the British aliens.

26. Aiyar again spoke at the meeting held on February 6th

Aiyar on the cirmes of the English. | HIS SUBJECT being "The crimes of the English". He described them as a most tyrannical and barbarous people who had looted and destroyed the native races in South Africa, New Zealand and other places, and finally established their oppressive and tyrannical rule in India. He also referred to the Mutiny of 1857 and related the story of a certain soldier who was first bayonetted and then held down by spears and bayonets, and roasted on a fire. He read this account from Savarkar's History quating the authority of an English writer. Another incident to which he referred was the alleged attack on a Brahman in Eastern Bengal by two Englishmen and was the alleged two ladies, which he no doubt took from the Karmayogin or the Dharma of Calcutta.

29. It was confidently asserted by some of the Indians in London that there was little or no connection between the Extremists

Lack of co-operation between Extremists in England and India. |

in England and those in India and that this want of co-operation was evidenced by the way in which the "Free India Society" distributed inciting pamphlets, papers, books, etc., in India. It was said that they were sent in a somewhat haphazard and indiscriminate way to all manner of persons and as a result this literature fell quickly into the hands of the Indian police, whereas if there were co-operation, the seditious literature would find its way into sympathetic hands, and it would be difficult for the police to obtain information of its distribution

38. Savarkar's ~~arrest~~ arrest was reported to have caused considerabl

Consternation among the agitators; collection of defence fund. |

consternation among the agitators who under the leadership of V.V.S. Aiyar, V.Chattopadhyaya, Srikishen, and Dr. Rajan began assiduously to collect a defence fund. They were anxious to have the case tried in England as they were saying that in India he was sure to get transportation for life, while in England he would hardly get more than two years. Although his arrest was regarded as a severe blow Aiyar and his friends boaste that they were ready to carry on his work and were quite able todo so.

39. The next meeting was held on March 20th at V.V.S. Aiyar's residence, 81, Clarendon Road Notting Hill. About a dozen persons were present. At this meeting Aiyar was unanimously elected leader of the society in Savarkar's absence. Chattopadhyaya was generally regarded as the next in importance.

Meeting of Society. Aiyar elected leader. Chattopadhyaya next in importance.

40. At the close there was some discussion as to the preparation of special pamphlets to be sent out to India early in May for the anniversary of the Mutiny. No definite decision was arrived at ~~xxx~~ on this point, and as to the meeting generally it was remarked that in spite of the apparently forced enthusiasm which prevailed, there was a note of despair in all the speeches. This was more apparent at a private meeting of five or six of the leaders held at the same place during the week. Chattopadhyaya especially showed signs of wavering, and said that he had begun to think that individual assassinations were bad as the last two assassins had shown signs of demoralisation and he believed it was Kanhere's confession that had led to the arrest of Chatterbhuj and eventually to that of Savarkar. Aiyar however, did not agree, and thought that as India was in a state of war the murder of individuals was perfectly justifiable.

Signs of demoralisation and wavering among the leaders. Chattopadhyaya and Aiyar differ on assassination.

45. About this time there was a good deal of wild talk AMONG THE YOUNG men in London and Paris who stated that there were numerous secret societies and organisation in Bengal Madras, and the Maharashtra. The last named, they said, was quite ready for revolt while Madras was pretty well prepared except in the matter of arms and ammunition. They also said that the Revolutionary Party of Calcutta had collected five lakhs of ruppess by means of dacoities and had consented to give part of this to the revolutionaries abroad ~~thxx~~ The scheme for starting a colony of Indian revolutionaries in Brazil was brought to the front

Talk about secret societies and readiness of India for revolt.

Money collected by political dacoities.

Brazlian scheme pushed.

and pioneers were selected.

46. On Sunday the 10th of April the Free India Society held their usual meeting. The chair was taken by one G.Bapanna (para 1247.) a young man from Madras, who was a member of Lincoln's Inn and was supposed to be reading for the Bar. The subject for the debate was "Terrorism and its limitation-" V.V.S.Aiyar, who was the chief speaker, said that terrorism or individual assassination was only the first stage of revolution; and although it should be carried on for the present with undiminished vigour, they ought to keep in view their ultimate goal, namely, a final revolution and a pitched battle with the English forces. It was necessary, therefore, to send out men to America or France for the purpose of learning the manufacture of arms and ammunition of the latest type and of studying the essentials of military training. If these men could not afford to pay their own expenses, the society should bear the cost of sending them out. He concluded by saying that the only proper limitation of terrorism or individual assasination was collective assassination or war. K.V.R. Swami (para 1334) Sarju Parshad, G.C.Varma and others spoke in the same strain. Chattopadhyaya said that his views on the subject of individual assasination had undergone some modification, and he now acquiesced in the views expressed by Aiyar.

Meeting with Bapanna in chair.

Aiyar on terrorism and the need for learning manufacture of arms.

64. Nothing of importance transpired at the meeting held ON May 29th, but it was reported that Chattopadhyaya, G.C.Varma and Madhav Rao were busy planning to rescue V.D.Savarkar from jail. A young Irishman named D.Garnett (paragraph 1490) was also among the conspirators. All these persons went to see Savarkar in jail Chattopadhyaya being the most frequent visitor. It had been arranged to rescue Savarkar by force on his way back to the prison from the Court, but the whole scheme fell through as the conspirators came to know of the leakage of their secrets.

Plan to rescue Savarkar from jail.

S20

66. Madhavo Rao went to Paris to consult the revolutionaries and get pecuniary help. It was reported that the funds they had collected amounted to £200 and since there was no likelihood of spending this on Savarkar, Chattopadhyaya proposed to raise another £800 and utilise the capital in launching their pet Brazilian scheme.

M.Rao gets help from Paris. Proposal to spend money collected on Brazilian scheme.

67. V.V.S.Aiyar wrote on 24th May to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn explaining that patriotic motives compelled him to refrain from being called to the English bar, stating that he resigned his membership of the Honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and asking for the return of his deposit of £50. He probably took this course knowing that the Benchers would refuse to call him to the bar.

Aiyar writes declining to do called to bar.

In June Aiyar was anxiously considering the scheme of proceeding to Brazil, becoming naturalised there and forming a corps of Indian Nationalists to be a nucleus for an armed rising in India. In the enterprise he was to be assisted by Tirumal Acharya, Govin Amin and J.S.Mahajan. He was howeve, still in Paris at the beginning of July.

History sheet of Dharmapuram Subbraya Madhav Rao.

Dahrapuram Subbraya (alias Subah Rao) Madhav Rao is the son of Subha Rao, Dharapuram, Coimbatore district.

2. Madhav Rao studied up to the Matriculation standard at the Aryan High School, Triplicane, Madras, and afterwards in Pachiappa's College, Madras, passing his B.A. examination and obtaining a prize in History.

He arrived at Rangoon about the beginning of 1904, and shortly afterwards succeded in obtaining an appointment in the Burma Secretariat on grade pay of Rs. 80--100. During his stay in Rangoon Madhav Rao, as an advocate of Swadeshi and patriotism took a prominent part in political meetings and propaganda. In

1908, on the occasion of the visits to Rangoon of two members of the "Servants of India society," Poona, and of Professor Paramanand, Madhav Rao shoed particular interest in their work and was instrumental in helping them. Besides being on terms of the closest intimacy with Paramanand Madhav Rao was also known to contribute articles to "United Burma" (Madanjit's paper) for which he was warned and removed to another section of the office.

Madhav Rao has been financed in England by K.G.Pasupati Aiyar (paragraph 1979) with whom he has all along been on terms of intimacy, and who seems to have been the "Subodh Chandra Mullick of the Madras Presidency.

Madhav Rao left Bombay for England by S.S.Neva on 30th September 1909, and arrived in London towards the end of October. His extremist tendencies, however soon brought him into touch with the members of the revolutionary party in England. He took up his residence first at 9, Heathcote Street, Gray's Inn Road, where Dr. T.S.S.Rajan was also staying and then went to 11, Sutherland Road in company with Rajan where meetings of the Free India society subsequently continued to be regularly held.

C.R.Rao who was convicted under the Arms Act in Bombay on 28th January 1910, deposes to having met Madhav Rao and Dr. R Rajan at 11, Sutherland place and to the virulent seditious nature of the meetings held there and at Clarendon Road. He says that the day after he arrived in England he was taken by M.Rao to 11, Upper Addison Gardens, where Aiyar and Savarkar resided and was compelled to take the oath of the society.

12. Madhav Rao is described as a bitter anatagonist of British administration and thoroughly revolutionary in his views which his association with members of a dangerous organisation tends to make more violent. He repidly gained favour with the leaders and was known to have been most regular in his attendance at shooting practice at the Tottenham Court Road Rifle Range where Dhingra learned to shoot. A correspondent goes so far as to remark that M. Rao is very likely to become a "martyr in the cause

Madhav Rao was present at the majority of the meetings of the Free India society held during the month of May 1910 and took a prominent part in the celebration of the Mutiny of 1857, on the 10th of that month. In the last week of May he went to Paris for a few days and returned to London on the 1st June 1910. The object of his visit there is believed to have been connected with a scheme to secure the escape of Savarkar whom he visited in jail on four occasions and to obtain funds for that purpose, the accomplishment of which was discussed in the early part of June by Rao, Chattopadhyaya and Varma

Persistent rumours of treachery among the members of the society and of the issue of warrants for the arrest of Chattopadhyaya and Rao had been rife, and they considered the reports so reliable that they hurriedly left London for Paris on the 9th June 1910 without even taking their luggage.

History sheet of M.P.Tirumal Acharya or Tirumala Chari (No. 2 of the Madras List of Political suspects)

This person before going to England was already well known in Madras, although a mere youth as the registered printer and publisher of the seditious Tamil journal India (paragraph 1718) He occupied this position from August 1907 to November 1907 when he was replaced by M.Srinivasa Aiyangar. On the arrest of the latter for sedition, Tirumal Acharya again came forward and made a declaration, but only three issues of the paper appeared before the press was removed to Pondicherry. Srinivasa Aiyangar was convicted on the 13th November 1908 and sentenced to five years' transportation. The paper was restarted at Pondicherry, and Tirumal Acharya there signed papers as proprietor until his departure for Europe in November 1908 when he handed over the management to S.Srinivasa Chari (para 1860)

2. In London he was known as Acharya and he was first noticed at the India House Sunday meeting on the 24th January 1909, being apparently a recent arrival:

His presence at the India House meeting on April the 4th was noticed and in a photograph taken later in the same month he was included among twelve of the most prominent members of the extreme nationalist group.

7. In a report dated the 18th June it was stated--

"Now - a - days great attention is paid to Acharya, a poor penniless lad who is learning the manufacture of explosives and who will be soon deputed to Madras to do his work. They made him read a tremendous amount of revolutionary literature, and finally induced in him the spirit of hired martyrdom. He now speaks of going back with a fine pistol and some rounds of ammunition, and killing some Englishmen before he dies himself. He has not a single farthing with him and depends entirely on the mercy of his masters. . . . . . . He has copied out the thousand or perhaps more, pages of manuscript of the Hisotyr of 1857 written by Savarkar and translated by V.V.Phadke of Gray's Inn and another."

At the beginning of September 1909 a warrant was procured in Madras for Acharya's arrest on a charge of sedition in respect of certain articles which appeared in the India newspaper after the office was removed to Pondicherry, and while Acharya was proprietor and manager. Arrangements were accordingly made for the issue in London of a provisional warrant for his arrest under the Fugitive Offenders Act, but by this time he had left London for Tangier on the following Strange adventure. After obaining certificates of origin from the India Office he and Sukh Sagar Dutt obtained passports on August 16th and sailed on the 17th for Gibraltar. On arrival there they were found to be in possession of a magazine rifle, a revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition which were taken charge of by the Customs. At this point Sukh Sagar Dutt deserted his companion and returned to London via Marseilles. Acharya went on to Tangier where he arrived on August 26th. His total funds then amounted to 30 shillings, and he appeared to the French authorities to be a harmless type of fanatic. His object was to join the Riffs

in their rising against the Spaniards, and thus to learn the methods of Guerilla warfare but soon after his arrival in Tangier he wrote to V.V.S.Aiyar to say that the project of joining the Riff forces had proved irrealisable and that he now desired to return to England if he could be provided with the necessary funds He would otherwise "try and become a Moor" and endeavour to obtain employment in that country. On August 27th Acharya applied at the consulate to be sent back to England, but after consultation with the India Office the Foreign Office instructed the Consul to refuse any assistance.

10. On September 25th Acharya, after receiving £10 and his instructions by wire from Aiyar, left Tangier for Lisbon, where he stated to the police on his arrival that he proposed to learn Portuguese preparatory to leaving for Brazil where he intended to settle, if possible as a soldier.

11. On October 4th Acharya left Lisbon for Paris a wire having been received from Aiyar, Paris.

On October 22nd it was reported from London that the provisional warrant had been taken out for Acharya's arrest and that he was still in Paris. Information received from Paris in January 1910 was that Acharya had been staying since November 1909.

In April 1910 the premises of the Rotterdamsche Art and Book Printers" 61, Haringvliet, Rotterdam, were visited and the manager Jan H. Henkes and Assistant Manager E.Juiliard were interviewed.

Acharya asked them to quote prices for the printing of 3,000 copies of the "War of Independence of 1857", V.D. Savarkar's book.

Upon the completion of the printing, the books were sent by rail to Acharya in Paris to be called for.

About this time Acharya wrote to Mr. Deterich asking if would undertake the printing of the Talvar. He agreed to do so but on seeing the manuscript became alarmed at its seditious nature and declined to have anything to do with it.

While communications were proceeding between Acharya and the "Rotterdamsche Art and Book Printing Company" regarding the printing of the "War of Independence of 1857", Acharya wrote to this asking them to quote prices for the printing of the Bande Mataram which they did.

He was still in Paris up till the end of June 1910. He was mainly engaged, apparently, in helping Aiyar in his campaign of flooding India with seditious literature, which they attempted to do chiefly via Pondicherry.

Continuation of the History Sheet of Dr. T.S.Rajan (para 1979)

Dr. Rajan's complicity in the assassination of Sir W.Curzon Wyllie has been discussed in the narrative given in Criminal Intelligence Circular No. 11 of 1909. Shortly after this crime Dr. Rajan is reported to have told Haider Raza with whom he was staying at Heathcote street, that three or four murders would signalise the execution day of Dhingra.

In August Rajan was noticed visiting the residences of Bipin Chandra Pal, 140 Sinclair road, and Nitisen Dwarkadas, 128, Holland Park Avenue, and also the Indian Restaurant in Red Lion Passage, which now became the rendezvous of the London Extremist party.

He was present at the meetings of the 5th and 12th December while at the meeting held on the 19th Rajan in the course of his address, referring to the Persian and Turkish movements, said that bloodshed was essential even to acquire liberty of action from their own Governments, not to speak of an alien ruler. In support of his arguments he quoted some illustrations from Hindu mythology and referred to the struggles between Rana Partab Singh and Akbar, concluding his arguments by stating that freedom without blood was impossible. The next Sunday meeting was held at Rajan's residence and he continued to attend the gatherings of the London party regularly up to the middle of March.

At the meeting of 16th January held at 828, Holland Park Avenue the late address of Nitisen Dwarkadas, Niranjan Pal spoke,

on the formation and constitution of a secret society. Rajan approved generally of the scheme and its organisation as put forward by Pal, but thought the intellectual or educatied Indians did not possess the moral courage of the poorer people when serious work was to be performed and that the so-called educated Indians pushed their poorer brethren forward to do the dangerous work,. remaining themselves in security. He thought the intellecutuals should show a better example and go in for dangerous work. In this he was supported by V.V.S.Aiyar. The general sentiment of the meetin was that there should be no fraternising with the loyalists, whether English or Indian and that if any Indian Moderates obstructed the progress of the English or Indian, and that if any Indian Moderates obstructed the progress of the Revolutionary movement they should be put to death with as little compunction as if they were English Loyalists. The policy, of the society was further discussed at later meetings on the 13th and 20th February. Rajan remarked that the passing of the Press Act or any violent measure would only incite people further. Let the Government be more stringent" he said "let them push on further and when they attack religion and violate the chastity of Indian girls however cool blooded the man or the husband may be it will boil their blood and only then can they attain their aim namely the revolution. At the second meeting the question of individual assassination came up for discussion, Rajan with others, agreeing that political assassination was the only way to keep up the spirit of revolution.

Savarkar was arrested on the 13th March and Rajan, with Chattopadhyaya, V.V.S. Aiyar, and Sri Kishen, who were the more important and influential members of society, busied themselves in collecting funds for his defence. Rajan did not turn up at which it was decided to condemn Chatturbhuj and Koregaonkar to death for treachery.

527

VolXXIII. Madras:-Saturday,13rd December 1910. No. 49.

2265. See paragraph 215. C.I.D. 12-12-1910. This V.V.S. Iyer. INDIVIDUAL ARRived in Pondicherry on the morning of the 4th instant, via Bombay, from Europe disguished as a Muhammadan and is staying there. His movements are being watched.

---- ------

Vol. XXVI. Madras:- Saturday, 11th January 1913. No. 1.

----

19. See paragraph 1115 of 1912. C.I.D. 2-1-13. Information M.P.Tirumala Chari. has been received that this individual is now residing in Prattsburg, New York State, U.S.A.

©
1133/RH/86
15/3/90
1995/RH/90
21/6/90
98/RI/86
3969/90
302/RI/86
4933/90
226/RI/86
563/RI/2001
24/5/89